

stated by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HOLLIS], his life is a tribute to our form of government. His career is an absolute denial of every suspicion that was ever cast upon the possibilities of the highest success of the plain people under our Republic. It stands out as an example that will stimulate the hope and the ambition and the honor and the fearlessness of poor young men throughout all this country.

Senator HUGHES did God's work on this earth. From the very beginning of his young life until its completion he did good. He loved little children. He nurtured them, he protected them. He loved women, and he threw around them the protecting arm of the law so that they might not be oppressed by the injustice of greed. He hated everything that was mean, that was cruel, that was ungodly. His every-day life was the strongest confession of good, of God, that man could make in any temple on earth. His soul grew and grew all the time that he was on this earth, and according to the law of God it will continue to grow on and on throughout eternity. He worked here under every hardship, against every disadvantage, under terrible suffering. He accomplished a great deal. He has done much in the brief life that God saw fit to give him on this earth; and we know, beyond argument or suspicion, that his life has not been in vain.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it is customary now to say that while "in the good old times of the Republic" the schoolmaster was in the habit of inciting the ambition and spurring the zeal of his pupils by reminding them that anyone of them "might some day be elected President." Such an appeal can not be made now in this time of "control by money and organization." Senator HUGHES was a living illustration of the opposite note to this pessimism. He worked in a mill as a common wage earner; he saved money, studied law, became a successful practitioner in the courts of the East, where the best lawyers are supposed to be; was elected for several terms as a Representative, and then later as a Senator in the Congress of these United States. Although he never became nor aspired to become President, nor was even constitutionally qualified for it, his career was proof of the fact that the day of opportunity for achievement of high place in America, if only intellect, energy, and industry exist and are summoned to the task, has not become a thing of the past.

When he came to the House he was equipped for his duty. What is more, and what can not be said of all who begin a career there, he did not stand still; he grew day by day in information and power. He was not of the class who sought position as a final consummation, or a rest or a release from work; he sought it as a stepping stone to higher achievement and as a vantage ground for better and more useful work.

Having been a workman himself, he knew the situation, the hardships, and the rights of laboring men, and his public career was mainly a work for their welfare and advancement. He also, for the same reason, knew when anybody was demagoging in the name of "labor," and his righteous indignation and impatience when this was the case was something beautiful to behold, and his verbal outbursts when he "bawled out," as he phrased it, men who came for unjust things in advocacy of which some of them hoped to exploit themselves, and others were merely deluded, was something fine to hear. Those whom he thus honestly reproved and thereby taught would stand things, or "take things," as we Americans say, from him, Mr. President, that they would not have heard, except in indignation, from you or me. It was because they knew that he was "one of them"; they knew that all his sympathy and love were at their service without hypocrisy or mere lip service.

I have sometimes feared for him politically when I have heard him as a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate say strong things to visiting delegations, but they generally said, "Well, Billy must be right, maybe he knows better than we do what can be done for us; anyhow we know he wants to do what is best for our interest," and left Washington still his friends. BILLY HUGHES, as his friends loved to call him, took pride in being of that Welsh stock which has exhibited such a rare combination of practical sagacity and idealism in the persons of so many great men, from Thomas Jefferson, at the very birth of this Republic, to David Lloyd George, at the helm in England at this moment. This race trait he possessed, and it enabled him to understand and cooperate with the high purpose of that idealist, and yet practical statesman, the former president of Princeton University, later governor of New Jersey, Senator HUGHES'S State, and now President of the United States.

I first met BILLY HUGHES when he first ran for Congress, having spoken in his district in behalf of his candidacy and in the interest of the political party to which we both belonged. Every two years afterwards, as long as we were both in the

House, I went up to New Jersey "to help him out," as he called it. His home life was sweet and modest and full of mutual affection.

In the House and the Senate he seemed to select and attach himself to a few friends, and having "their adoption tried," "grappled them to his soul with hooks of steel," making intimates of them. Next to his honesty of purpose and devotion to the just interests of the masses of men and his remarkable and sweet family affection, his loyalty to friends stood out as his salient characteristic. Most of these friends of his thus made intimates by him in the two Houses of Congress have preceded or have followed him into that other world, which all partially dread and partially long for.

Those of us left have missed him sorely and will continue to miss him; while without ever seeing them again, or seeing them but seldom, we shall continue to sympathize with and love his loved ones of whom he often spoke with just pride and deep affection when talking to close friends, though, of course, he did not wear his heart on his sleeve for every daw to peck at.

To him who has loved much, much shall be forgiven. This dead friend of mine intensely loved his fellow men and especially those whom God committed to his charge, and God will pay it back in kind—as Leigh Hunt says He paid Abou Ben Adhem—in the supreme coin of God's love.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, my colleague, Mr. BAIRD, unfortunately is detained on account of illness. He has sent a communication which he has requested me to read in closing these exercises. He says:

I regret that I am unable to be present personally to pay a tribute to the memory of my predecessor in office, the Hon. WILLIAM HUGHES. I knew him personally, and while aware of his illness, which he bore with patience and fortitude, yet I did not think that that illness would have a fatal termination; indeed, it was farthest from my thoughts that he should pass away and that I should be his successor.

I knew WILLIAM HUGHES to be a self-made man, in the best acceptance of that term. He had, by the exercise of native ability, by industry, and by sacrifice, raised himself from humble circumstances to an exalted position in the Nation's service. He enjoyed the trust and the confidence of the people, who honored him by making him their representative in the House and the Senate.

In all his public service as soldier, jurist, and lawmaker, he was loyal, faithful, and efficient. His loyalty to his country was shown when he promptly responded to the call to arms in the Spanish-American War. He had the respect of all who were acquainted with him, while those who came in close association with him were charmed by his amiable disposition and warm heart. In everything that he did he was manly and straightforward, and he had a host of friends. The State and the Nation sustained a great loss by his death in the prime of manhood and when he had developed his talents for useful public service.

To his widow and those nearest and dearest to him the sense of deep loss should not be unalloyed with a feeling of pride in his splendid achievements, a record of public service which will perpetuate his fame as long as the history of this great Republic shall be known to mankind.

DAVID BAIRD.

Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senators, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, January 27, 1919, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, January 26, 1919.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by Mr. WATKINS as Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, our Father in heaven, for the men who think deeply, act nobly, and accomplish deeds for the public weal, men who fix their thoughts on the eternal values of life and leave behind them paths which others may follow with impunity.

Such were the men whose accomplishments and deeds we are here to record. They have gone, but their works live.

Give us the intelligence, the courage, and grace to do the work Thou hast given us to do, that we may pass serenely on to the larger life in the realms beyond.

Bless, we pray Thee, their colleagues, friends, and those who are nearest and dearest to them in life with the blessed hope of the life eternal.

We are startled and our hearts are bowed down by the sudden and unexpected departure of another Member of this House. Comfort us, we beseech Thee, and all who knew him, in Thine own way.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.
Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

And everlasting praise be Thine through Him who taught us
the way and the truth and the life. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that
the reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there be no objection, the
reading of the Journal will be deferred until to-morrow.

There was no objection.

THE LATE SENATOR BROUSSARD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the special
order for to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. MARTIN, by unanimous consent,
Ordered, That Sunday, January 26, 1919, be set apart for addresses
upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. ROBERT F. BROUSSARD,
late a Senator from the State of Louisiana.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana
offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 520.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that
opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. ROBERT F. BROUSSARD,
late a Senator of the United States from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the
deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the
House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand ad-
journed.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the
Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family
of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption
of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I enjoyed the privilege of being
a close, intimate friend of the late Senator ROBERT F. BROUSSARD,
a friendship that existed from the time that he first entered
public and political life.

I met him first when as a recent graduate in law he followed
the leadership of the late Gov. F. T. Nicholls, and side by side
with our present Chief Justice E. D. White and ex-Senators
Murphy J. Foster and Donelson Caffery he stumped the State
in the great antilotttery campaign in a successful effort to rid
the State of an institution that had for many years exerted a
most corrupting influence in State politics.

Senator ROBERT F. BROUSSARD was born August 17, 1864, on
his father's plantation at Loreauville, near New Iberia, La.

As a boy he attended the public and private schools of his
home parish until he attained the age of 15 years, when he
entered Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C., where he
remained for three years.

In 1885 he was appointed inspector of customs at New Orleans,
from which position he resigned after taking the civil-service
examination and qualifying as assistant weigher and after-
wards as expert statistician.

While working for the Government in the city of New Orleans
he found time to attend the law course at Tulane University,
from which institution he received the degree of bachelor of laws
in 1889. Returning to his home in New Iberia he formed a law
partnership with J. Donelson Foster, a brother of ex-Senator
Murphy J. Foster, under the firm name of Foster & Broussard.

From his boyhood he took a great interest in public affairs,
both State and national, and it was but natural, therefore, that
his political activity should be coincident with his entrance
into the practice of his chosen profession.

He was made a member of the parish Democratic executive
committee, and soon afterwards was elected as a member of
the Democratic congressional committee and Democratic State
central executive committee, and remained a member of the
last-named committee for more than 25 years.

When in 1890 the Democratic Party in the State of Louisiana
was torn asunder on the antilotttery question and the burning
issue was whether or not the charter of this institution should
be renewed by the State, Mr. BROUSSARD joined the antilotttery
forces, and in this memorable campaign, which at times threat-
ened bloodshed, he showed himself to be a fearless, aggressive,
and eloquent speaker, and from then on his political advance-
ment was most rapid.

In 1892 he became a candidate for district attorney for his
judicial district, and though he was bitterly fought by the pro-
lotttery wing of the Democratic Party, which controlled the
parochial organization, he still won out by a small majority,
being the only antilotttery candidate to carry the district in this
election. With such consummate ability did he fill this office
that he was subsequently reelected without opposition.

In 1896 the Hon. Andrew Price, who had most ably repre-
sented the third district in Congress for many years, withdrew
from public life and declared that he would not stand for re-
election.

The struggle that followed for the Democratic nomination,
though friendly, was both sharp and spectacular.

Judge A. C. Allen, a well-known and able jurist, of St. Mary
Parish, contested for the nomination with Senator BROUSSARD,
then district attorney. In those days nominations were made
by conventions, and in the selection of delegates for the conven-
tion there was a contest in every parish in the district.

When the convention assembled at Morgan City the result was
still in doubt. The instructed delegates were evenly divided be-
tween the two candidates, and it remained for the parish of
Terrebonne, which, with 18 delegates, was entitled to 9 votes, to
settle the issue.

Balloting was delayed for many hours in the effort made by
both contending factions to capture the organization of the con-
vention, but this did not result in an advantage to either can-
didate.

The roll call began in breathless silence, with all eyes cen-
tered on the parish of Terrebonne, whose 18 uninstructed dele-
gates were entitled to one-half vote each. It was generally
known how all of these delegates would vote, with the exception
of one man, and upon his half vote depended the final outcome
of this most exciting contest.

This man was John R. Grinage, who, when his name was
called, rose in his seat and said: "Gentlemen of the convention,
Tennessee has her 'Bob Taylor,' New Orleans has its 'Bob
Davy,' and I believe the third district should have its 'Bob
Broussard.' I cast my vote for Bob BROUSSARD."

This brought this remarkable contest to a close, and BROUS-
SARD's nomination was thereupon made unanimous, and he be-
came the Democratic nominee from the third district.

But his troubles were not yet over. The sentiment in the
third district was strongly for protection, and the Republicans
placed in nomination Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, a most
able and well-known jurist and statesman, whose splendid rec-
ord as a Confederate soldier and as district judge made him a
most formidable opponent.

Both candidates favored protection and both were most forcible
speakers, but BROUSSARD had the advantage over his oppo-
nent in that he spoke French as eloquently as he did English,
and in a district where French was the mother tongue of a large
majority of the voters this advantage was used with most
telling effect.

BROUSSARD's majority in this election was 2,833 votes, the
smallest majority he ever received in his contests for Congress.

He served in the Fifty-fifth to the Sixty-third Congresses, cov-
ering a period of 18 years, and so well and faithfully did he
serve his constituents that he was opposed in but three of the
nine consecutive times that he ran for Congress.

In 1912 Congressman BROUSSARD announced himself as a can-
didate for the Senate against the Hon. J. Y. SANDERS, now a
Member of this Congress, and who was then governor of the
State of Louisiana. Gov. SANDERS had been elected by the legis-
lature to the Senate in 1910 to fill the vacancy caused by the
death of Senator McEnery, but having declined to resign the
governorship in order to take his seat in the Senate, the legis-
lature thereupon elected the Hon. John R. Thornton to fill the
unexpired term of Senator McEnery.

Congressman Arsene Pujo, who had served the seventh dis-
trict of Louisiana with great ability for many years, also en-
tered the senatorial contest. It was conceded from the outset
that the race was between SANDERS and BROUSSARD, and it was
thought that the candidacy of Pujo would weaken BROUSSARD,
as Gov. SANDERS was the organization candidate. This three-
cornered contest for the Democratic nomination was one of the
most exciting in the political history of the State, as both
BROUSSARD and SANDERS were able and aggressive campaigners,
and both were extremely popular.

BROUSSARD, however, developed remarkable and unexpected
strength in the city of New Orleans, which was thought to be
the organization stronghold, and when the vote was counted it
was found that BROUSSARD had such a substantial plurality
over his two opponents that Gov. SANDERS declined to run in a
second primary, and Congressman BROUSSARD was thereupon
declared the nominee.

While Senator BROUSSARD was elected to the Senate in 1912, yet as he was not to take his seat until March 4, 1913, it appeared that he would have to retire from public life for two years.

But his friends and constituents would not consent to dispen- with his services and insisted upon his retaining his seat in Congress until he entered upon his term of service in the Senate. While he met with some opposition, he was nevertheless nominated by a large majority, and elected for his ninth term in the lower House, where he served until he was sworn in as United States Senator.

Senator BROUSSARD's success in Congress was due to the fact that he was always vigilant and zealously guarded the interests of his constituents. He seldom addressed the House, but when he did he always commanded attention, as he spoke eloquently, forcibly, and to the point. He was a bold and aggressive debater, and he never hesitated to assert his views plainly and unequivocally, nor did he hesitate to fearlessly challenge that which he did not approve.

As the Representative of the great sugar-producing district of the State of Louisiana, he made a close study of the sugar industry, especially as to the necessity for its protection against foreign competition, and it was generally conceded in both branches of Congress that he was an authority on any question pertaining to sugar.

That his intimate knowledge of this industry and aggressive fight in its behalf when it was being assailed by free-trade advocates was an important factor in saving the sugar industry in Louisiana from destruction is admitted by everyone familiar with the facts.

He was severely criticized, both at home and at the Nation's Capital, when he accepted an appointment on the Ways and Means Committee at the hands of Mr. CANNON, who was then the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives.

But this appointment enabled him to render signal service to the sugar, rice, and lumber industries during the framing of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill under the administration of President Taft, and that his action met with the approval of the majority of the people of Louisiana was shown by the fact that he was subsequently elected to the United States Senate, even though he was opposed by two popular and strong contenders.

He conceived it to be his duty to faithfully reflect the views of his constituents and to sustain the policies to which they stood committed. Adverse criticism never for one moment swerved him from this course, and an appreciative and admiring constituency not only indorsed this policy but they did not rest satisfied until they had elevated him to the highest office within their gift.

Senator BROUSSARD's activities in Congress were not, however, confined to tariff issues. He was most vigilant and watchful in behalf of the rivers and navigable waters of Louisiana, and through his efforts many of our natural streams were improved and made navigable, and the great Atchafalaya Harbor at Morgan City was recognized by this Government as a worthy project, and financial aid is now annually extended in deepening and improving that harbor.

It was Senator BROUSSARD who was among the first to grasp the great advantages that would accrue to Louisiana by the construction of an intercoastal canal from the Rio Grande to the Mississippi River. He made repeated trips with the United States engineers over the proposed route of this canal, and so impressed them with the great relief that this would give in the way of transportation that upon the recommendation of the engineers the project was adopted, and this canal, which will do so much for the development of south Louisiana, is now in course of construction.

When Senator BROUSSARD was sworn in on March 4, 1915, the Democratic Party was in control of the Senate, and the recognition which the leaders gave him was indicative of the reputation he had gained in 18 years' service in the House. He was made chairman of the Committee on National Banks and was a member of the Committee on the Census, Claims, Library, Manufactures, Naval Affairs, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Post Offices and Post Roads, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Rules.

While Senator BROUSSARD served but two and one-half years in the upper House, yet in this time he established for himself the same reputation for ability, efficiency, and brilliancy which he had established in the lower House. His duties in the Senate were both numerous and exacting, but they were discharged with such fidelity, and the results obtained were so satisfying to the people and great interests concerned, that it was generally conceded that had he lived he would have been returned to the Senate without opposition.

Mr. Speaker, I have thus far spoken of the life and public services of Senator BROUSSARD, but I can not close these remarks without paying tribute to the personal character of one who, for more than 20 years, was my close personal friend.

Constant association and contact with him not only inspired admiration of his ability, but no man could be much thrown with Bob BROUSSARD without soon learning to love him. It was never my privilege to know a man with a more even temper and with more personal magnetism. There was a simplicity in his manner that attracted everyone with whom he became acquainted, and to know him was to remain his friend and admirer.

He had few, if any, enemies. He loved his fellow men. His heart bubbled over with kindness and generosity.

In his political career he had many sharp and bitter contests, and yet when the smoke of the battle had lifted it was always found that Bob BROUSSARD had emerged from each struggle stronger and more popular than when he entered it.

He was a man of intense convictions, and he had the courage to express them, but he fought so fairly, so frankly, and so openly that no one even questioned his sincerity, and he came out of his political contests with the admiration and respect of those who had fought him most bitterly.

He was from the people and he always continued to be one of them. He gave to his humblest constituents the same consideration and attention that he gave the most powerful. He considered himself the servant of all the people, regardless of their station or condition.

The Broussard family is one of the largest in Southwest Louisiana, and when Senator BROUSSARD was first elected to Congress his numerous kinsmen began to call him "Couzan Bob," and this name gradually grew in popular favor until he was called by this name from one end of the State to the other.

A Creole himself, "Couzan Bob" was the idol of the Creoles, who constitute most of the population of the third Louisiana district, and he was most deserving of this popularity, as he was always accessible and always faithful to the interests which they so repeatedly committed to his trust.

Senator BROUSSARD had no children, and his affections were centered upon his wife, Miss Manette Applegate, and she it was who through his months of illness and suffering was his constant companion and gave him the love, care, and attention that not only prolonged his life but made his last days cheerful and comfortable.

When death was near at hand, Senator BROUSSARD, notwithstanding the orders of his physician, refused to deny himself to his friends. So long as he was conscious, he insisted that they be admitted to his chamber, and as long as he had the strength his hand was always extended in cheerful and friendly greeting.

Mr. Speaker, Senator BROUSSARD possessed many splendid and beautiful traits of character, but if I were asked to select the one which was most to be admired I would unhesitatingly say his devotion and loyalty to his friends.

I can never forget that even when death was staring him in the face he made a special trip to Washington for no other purpose save that of joining with his colleagues from Louisiana in the doing of a generous act which he felt would redound to my interest and advantage.

His kindness, his achievements, and his triumphs will always be a precious memory to those who loved him, and I count it as a priceless heritage to have had the privilege of enjoying his friendship.

Mr. RODENBERG. Mr. Speaker, the one dominant, outstanding trait in the sterling character of ROBERT F. BROUSSARD was his uncompromising loyalty to conviction. This was the very genesis of his political creed. With courage born of the highest conception of duty he was as true and steadfast to his ideals as is the needle to the pole. With full confidence in his own rectitude of purpose, he valiantly championed that which he believed to be right without hope of praise or fear of criticism. His fine spirit rebelled at the very thought of sacrificing conviction for popularity.

"Bob" BROUSSARD never deserted a friend or abandoned a principle. He knew naught of expediency and he did not care to know. He was incapable of deception, and all the world recognized in him a brave and manly man who, in victory and in defeat, stood "four square to all the winds that blow."

It is now 20 years since I entered Congress, and within a few days after becoming a Member of this body it was my good fortune to make the acquaintance of our departed friend. Instinctively attracted by a personality that radiated sincerity and good fellowship, I soon formed an attachment for him that ripened into the warmest friendship of my entire congressional

career. There is no man, living or dead, for whom I entertained a more genuine affection than I did for "Bob" BROUSSARD. Today, as I recall that close intimacy of two full decades, unmarred by a single unpleasant incident, I feel myself again under the spell of that genial, friendly smile. Again I feel the hearty, sincere handclasp; again I hear the pleasant, cheery words of greeting. Methinks I see him now erect, courtly, chivalrous, unaffected—one of God's noblemen.

Mr. Speaker, it is not given to mortal man to comprehend the mystery of life and death. We can not quite understand a dispensation that removes from the activities of life one who was in the very prime of vigorous manhood and at the very zenith of his intellectual powers, with years of splendid usefulness still stretching out before him. With a faith that has its foundation in our belief in the immortality of the soul, we bow to the Divine will and accept the decree. It is this sublime and sustaining faith, a faith that rises "triumphant o'er our fears," that dissipates the mists of doubt and gloom, and in this solemn hour unfolds to our enraptured gaze the glories of the eternal morn. For him the mystery has been solved and the future stands revealed. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

Knowing Bob BROUSSARD as I knew him, I know that death had no terrors for him. I know that he approached the end calmly, unflinchingly, majestically. He lived and died—a gentleman. Great in life, grand in death, now glorious in memory! For 18 years he occupied a seat in this Chamber, and for more than two years he was a Member of the Senate of the United States. During all of that time he served his constituency with an intelligent zeal and fidelity equaled by few and surpassed by none. Broad in his sympathies, generous in his nature, unflinching in his good humor, "with malice toward none and charity for all," he was never known to turn a deaf ear to the cries of distress. Often have I seen him retrace his steps to dispense charity to some blind or crippled mendicant whom he happened to pass on the street. He was never happier than when doing some kindly, gracious act. He loved his fellow man deeply, sincerely, and that love found expression in the most thoughtful consideration for all who came in contact with him. Fearless and independent, courteous and cultured, conscientious and constructive, eloquent and logical, Bob BROUSSARD possessed all of the elements of the ideal legislator. It is no wonder that he has left the impress of his strong and virile personality upon the history of his day and generation, and in the memory of his many noble deeds, nobly done, he has reared for himself a monument that will endure so long as sentiment abides in the hearts of men.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, we have met to-day to say our last official word of appreciation of our friend Senator ROBERT F. BROUSSARD, whom so many of us remember as a long-time Member of the House. When the Sixty-fifth Congress assembled more than one-third of the Senate roll was composed of former Members of the House of Representatives. There were JOHN H. BANKHEAD and OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, of Alabama; MARCUS A. SMITH, of Arizona; JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, of Arkansas; JOHN F. SHAFROTH, of Colorado; FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut; THOMAS W. HARDWICK, of Georgia; JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, of Illinois; JAMES E. WATSON, of Indiana; CHARLES CURTIS, of Kansas; OLLIE M. JAMES, of Kentucky; JOSEPH E. RANDELL and ROBERT F. BROUSSARD, of Louisiana; JOHN WALTER SMITH, of Maryland; HENRY CABOT LODGE and JOHN W. WEEKS, of Massachusetts; WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH and CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, of Michigan; KNUTE NELSON, of Minnesota; JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, of Mississippi; WILLIAM J. STONE, of Missouri; GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK and GEORGE W. NORRIS, of Nebraska; FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, of Nevada; JACOB H. GALLINGER, of New Hampshire; WILLIAM HUGHES, of New Jersey; WILLIAM M. CALDER, of New York; ASLE J. GRONNA, of North Dakota; KENNETH MCKELLAR, of Tennessee; MORRIS SHEPARD, of Texas; WILLIAM H. KING, of Utah; CLAUDE A. SWANSON, of Virginia; WESLEY L. JONES and MILES POINDEXTER, of Washington; NATHAN GOFF and HOWARD SUTHERLAND, of West Virginia; and ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, of Wisconsin.

Of the long list of our former colleagues in the House Senators JAMES OF KENTUCKY, BROUSSARD OF LOUISIANA, STONE OF MISSOURI, NEWLANDS OF NEVADA, GALLINGER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, and HUGHES OF NEW JERSEY have passed away within two years, a remarkable harvest of the reaper whose name is Death. Think of it! Of 37 ex-Members of the House who were Members of the Senate in December, 1917, six have died, or one in every six, a mortality more than ten times greater than that of our troops in war! Their going makes us exclaim, as WARREN HASTINGS exclaimed when he heard of the death of his opponent in a political campaign, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" It makes us remember that—

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things.
There is no armour against fate.
Death lays his icy hand on kings.
Scepter and crown must tumble down,
And in the earth be equal made
With the poor humble scythe and spade.

Mr. BROUSSARD had passed nearly half his life in the city of Washington. He was educated at Georgetown University, over beyond Rock Creek, and in his college days looked daily across from those commanding heights that overlook the Potomac to the tall Dome of this great Capitol. How little could he foresee that he would spend more than 20 years beneath this Dome. Going home to Louisiana from Georgetown he studied law at Tulane University at New Orleans. Then practiced law at his home in New Iberia, and almost immediately was chosen prosecuting attorney, which position he resigned to come to the House of Representatives. In this respect he followed the course that so many other men have taken. A successful representative of the people in the courts of his home community often has many of the qualities that make him a successful Representative in this House. And Mr. BROUSSARD had these qualities. He loved to be among the folks about him. He could have said truthfully with Kipling—

For as they come and as they go,
Whatever their degree,
The people, Lord, thy people
Are good enough for me.

It was no pretense that made him the genial companion of all those about him. He understood them, and so they were drawn to him.

He had other qualities that made him distinguished as a legislator. Though a Democrat, he was great enough to put the welfare of his people above his party. All who were here in the Sixty-third Congress will remember his gallant fight for the industries of his State when the Underwood tariff bill was under consideration. I will not stop to recall the details of that contest; but the stand made by Mr. BROUSSARD against party opposition displayed courage and patriotism of the highest type.

Though a fluent and convincing speaker, Mr. BROUSSARD did not often take the floor, and never unless he had something worth while to say. He did not expand the Record much, but every session he was with us in either end of the Capitol he expanded the list of his friends and admirers. He is with us no more, but he is the sort of man who makes us think more kindly of the world beyond the grave, because he is the sort of man whom we want to meet again. When he was living on this earth and we were about to go to New Orleans, that lovely southern metropolis was more desirable if we knew that Bob BROUSSARD would be there to welcome us. In the eternal summer of the celestial city, free from care, eternity will surely be more worth while to those who can look forward to a welcome and a friendly smile from ROBERT F. BROUSSARD.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, Bob BROUSSARD and I were born and resided in adjoining counties. We knew each other practically all our lives. We both entered politics together in the memorable campaign of 1892, he being elected district attorney of his district and I being elected a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives, both running and both winning on the antilobby Democratic ticket.

In the many campaigns that Mr. BROUSSARD had in the early days when he was first elected to Congress from the third district we always fought side by side. In after years our personal ambitions clashed and we fought each other just as frankly as we had previously fought together, but our personal relationship was never interfered with by our political differences. Politically Mr. BROUSSARD and myself differed on many things and many occasions, but personally our relationship was always that of friend one to the other.

I believe no man in Louisiana had more friends than Senator ROBERT F. BROUSSARD. He served those friends according to his lights and did that which he thought was right. His death has left many a sorrow and many a wound in Louisiana. He had a large circle of friends, a large circle of relatives, and a family all proud of him and of whom he was proud. He is gone. Peace be unto him, and may comfort come to those who loved him.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker, when I came to Washington as a Member of this House one of the first acquaintances formed beyond my own delegation was with the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, ROBERT F. BROUSSARD. Our acquaintance was casual and formed in the usual way that such acquaintances begin, but as time passed and we were thrown more intimately together in the discharge of our respective official duties and had longer and larger opportunities for association that

acquaintance developed into a friendship of the most ardent nature. I do not exaggerate when, speaking for myself, I confess that it became an affection.

I have been much gratified and pleased at the splendid tributes that have been paid to both the personal and official life and character of my deceased friend. I indorse all that has been so beautifully said. No man within my memory or acquaintance with whom I have ever associated was broader in his conception of the right or braver in his determination to do the right than BOB BROUSSARD. True, generous, and confiding, always and under all circumstances a gentleman of the most pronounced type. When the sad message was flashed to Washington announcing the death of Senator BROUSSARD my tears mingled with the tears of his loved ones. I realized that the Nation had lost one of its wisest and best legislators, the State of Louisiana one of her loftiest, noblest, and truest citizens, the wife a kind, affectionate, and loving husband, and I had lost one of my dearest friends.

Mr. Speaker, I can not add to this splendid eulogy contained in the New Iberia Enterprise of April 20, 1918, a paper published in the city where Senator BROUSSARD lived and died:

"OUR MOST POPULAR STATESMAN LAID TO REST—THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND MOURNED BY THE WHOLE STATE.

"Last Tuesday New Iberia had a day of deep, intense mourning and sorrow connected with the interment of Iberia's most distinguished son, United States Senator ROBERT F. BROUSSARD, known in terms of universal love and admiration as 'Cousan Bob.'

"Nature seemed to have carved from the calendar the most beautiful day of the month and fused it with the very heart throbs of his numberless friends and devotees. The majestic oak in front of the courthouse, under which he lay in state, with its graceful branches and protecting foliage, lent a somberness, a deep-felt solemnity, mellowed in tone and tinged by the ever-evasive, eluding sun's rays, to the close of his life and career, a typical epic of completed work and silenced loyalty.

"The mute evidence of tears and anguish, the unuttered sympathy and worship of the moving mass of humanity attending the obsequies, is the finest, most imperishable monument laid at his bier. Friend and foe in handclasp felt the sting of the silence of death. The yawning grave about to absorb his most precious mortal remains deepened the unfathomable mystery which cancels brilliancy of mind, loyalty of heart, warmth of friendship, of lofty service of a staunch and stern citizenship, exacted the inexorable tribute of reverence and homage. No public man on the stage of Louisiana's political life has ever dominated and controlled as completely as our departed friend Bob the friendship, the love of his fellow citizens. The personal magnetism will be the phenomena of the record of his deeds. In all his varied and multitudinous activities—political, social, and fraternal—the same element of humane feelings characterized the results. He put man and life above the economic materialism which plays so large a part and is such a prominent feature in our American life and consciousness. It is this recognition of the successes and failures, the hardships and privations, the punishments and rewards of the common man of the crowd, the struggling mass of darkness and adversity, the achievements and triumphs of those creators of wealth and opportunities of the industrial realm of the State that wove the laurel wreaths, the crowns of service, placed upon his brow of useful, honorable career.

"Leading the simple life, wanting no extraordinary luxuries and improvised extravagances, he became an apostle of work and industry without the poison of pride and the power of glory. The best weapon and equipment in his battles and successes were his spirit of natural humility and modesty.

"He felt nature to be the best instructor, with no shams and pretensions, with no false ideas or artificial attitudes. Under stress, in storm and tempest, he followed the rigid rules of his manhood and conscience. He believed thoroughly in the honesty and integrity of the silent, spiritual voice in human nature. He worshipped the truth and the limitation of man's ability and intellectual capacity. He hated shadows and gave consideration to substance. Illusions appeared as the germs of poison in his great solemn enterprises. His whole public career, his congressional history, his senatorial services reflect this personality. Everything credited to his victories during the passions and prejudices of political campaigns, every trophy brought back from any contest where right and loyalty were being assailed and menaced, breathes in a large degree the soul of his unimpeachable, unspotted service. We have many Creoles and Acadians in the public life in the State of Louisiana, but none, so far, has yet, in public estimation and dispassionate judgment and unbiased mind, reached the height of popu-

larity which must be accredited to the place in the niche of fame occupied by mourned BOB BROUSSARD.

"Words can never heal the wounds and cure the scars inflicted by the Grim Reaper. Those pains have to be borne by saint and sinner alike. The laws of nature provide places for shadow and sunshine. Each is necessary to the enfoldment of creation. In our humble capacity, in the feeble way tendered to mankind by speech and signs and tokens, we offer our most heartfelt sympathies and sincerest condolences to the grief-stricken widow and immediate relatives.

"An elaborate funeral program was insisted upon by the public and heartily responded to by the fraternal societies of which he was a long and valuable member. The Pythians, the Elks, and the Masons spared no effort and labor to make the last tribute of respect one of the brightest pages and chapters of his history. His life-long and intimate friend, Mr. Louis A. Walet, under the strong impulse of friendship and love delivered a most eloquent funeral oration that is very seldom listened to and privileged to be heard. United States Senator VARDAMAN, of Mississippi, one of his colleagues in the United States Senate, delivered, in one of the noblest and most inspiring efforts, a eulogy of which any poet or painter of word pictures would be eminently proud. Many tears from men and women in the audience were seen to furtively roll down the cheeks as a manifestation of that sacred thrill which love and admiration generates. This completed the public ceremonies and started the march of the funeral cortege to the Catholic graveyard where his remains were temporarily laid at rest in the tomb of Mr. Felix Patout.

"In spite of the presence of the sepulcher and the lugubrious atmosphere, a bright light, the sunshine of hope pierced the pall of distress of his widow and relatives and friends when another of his former colleagues in Congress, Hon. RODENBERG, of Illinois, delivered the last and most touching panegyric human being ever listened to. With a sincerity and deep emotion engraved on every word spoken and sentence delivered his deep emotion and overwhelming fraternalism overwhelmed all within the reach of his voice. Love, friendship, and charity, fraternity and equality, were the reward which went down to the grave into eternity. Memory will forever treasure and refresh with the spirit of emulation and recognition of the heart's value and the soul's rôle in nature's days of busy life the crowded record of the career of BOB BROUSSARD.

"The munificence and luxuriance of the floral decorations were reminiscence of the extensive ramifications the effect of his public life had upon the political and industrial development of the State of Louisiana. Those were symbols of the fruit of the tree of life, the utility of man's service, a health and the proper investment of man's faculties. Each garland represented every drop of his life dedicated to the duties he assumed and the work he accomplished. Upon that altar of self-sacrifice and inspiring patriotism rests a finished temple erected to his life and memory.

"The pallbearers were his two brothers, Hon. Edwin S. Broussard, Albert Broussard; Richard P. Steckler and Preston Guilbeau, brothers-in-law; a cousin, Silvio Broussard; and intimate friends, Dr. George J. Sabatier, William H. Price, and Van Beary.

"Among the distinguished senatorial committee here to attend the obsequies were Senators JAMES K. VARDAMAN, of Mississippi; THOMAS P. GORE, of Oklahoma; HENRY L. MYERS, of Montana; WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, of Kansas; WILLIAM F. KIRBY, of Arkansas; JOSEPH E. RANDELL, of Louisiana; and HOWARD SUTHERLAND, of West Virginia. Mr. F. J. Delahoussaye, a page in the Senate, also accompanied the party to New Iberia.

"The Representatives were WATKINS, DUPRÉ, LAZARO, ASWELL, WILSON, SANDERS, and MARTIN, of Louisiana, and RUCKER, of Missouri. Representatives ESTOPINAL, of Louisiana, and LANGLEY, of Kentucky, who were also named on the committee, were unable to serve. The party was in charge of W. D. Meng, Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and included, besides the legislative Members, George W. Hess, superintendent of the United States Botanical Gardens and a close friend of the dead Senator.

"Aside from the members of the two congressional committees, Gov. Pleasant, and others, among the prominent mourners were Federal Judge George Whitfield Jack and John C. Pugh, of Shreveport; Judge Winston Overton, of Lake Charles; Senator Bertrand Weil, of Alexandria; Senator A. O. Boyer, of Avoyelles; Col. W. M. Price, of Thibodaux; J. Martin Hamley, of Lake Providence; Lieut. Gov. Fernand Mouton; Secretary of State James J. Bailey; State Auditor Paul Capdevielle; Fred J. Grace, registrar of the State land office; Attorney General A. C. Coco; W. B. Lee, of Shreveport; R. N. Sims, State bank ex-

aminer; Numa Montel, of Lafayette; H. R. Speed, of Monroe; John H. Overton, of Assumption; Dudley L. Guilbeau, of Opelousas; Commissioner of Agriculture Wilson; and State Treasurer Henry Hunsicker.

"In the New Orleans party were included State Food Administrator John M. Parker; Rene F. Clerc, president of the board of trade; Richard O. Otero; R. E. O'Rourke; James Thompson, of The Item; Maj. A. D. Stewart; and Senator G. J. Labarre.

"Hundreds of telegrams of condolence poured in, among them one from President Wilson, which was as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1918.

"Mrs. R. F. BROUSSARD, New Iberia, La.:

"May I not express my profound sympathy with you in the death of your husband.

"WOODROW WILSON."

"The R. F. Broussard Memorial Association was organized here. The leaders of the movement are the many friends of the late Senator, who were in attendance at his funeral. The association is headed by Col. W. H. Price, of Lafourche, president, and Henry B. Pruden, of Covington, secretary. Every bank in the State is authorized to receive donations and enter them to the account of the association. Further information will be given by Col. W. H. Price, of Thibodaux, or W. H. Pruden, of Covington. The object of the R. F. Broussard Memorial Association is to raise funds to finance the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Iberia's beloved son.

SUPPORTED WILSON.

"Mr. BROUSSARD was a loyal supporter of Woodrow Wilson for the presidential nomination in 1912, and it was largely through his influence that the vote of Louisiana at the Baltimore convention in 1912 was split between Wilson and CLARK, and on deciding ballots swung to Wilson.

"Mr. BROUSSARD enjoyed the distinction of being reelected to the House of Representatives after he was elected United States Senator by the legislature. His term as Senator did not begin until March 4, 1915, and in 1912 he was reelected to another two-year term in the House, serving in that body until he took his seat in the Senate."

Mr. DUPRÉ took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I served longer in the House of Representatives with Senator BROUSSARD than any other Member from our State now in the House. He served in the House and the Senate together, in the various Congresses from the time he entered until the time of his death, over 20 years. Gen. Myer also served for 20 years. I believe that Sam Robinson served 20 years. Senator RANDELL has served more than 20 years, including his service in both Houses. Looking back over the various acts which Senator BROUSSARD performed and the various measures which he advocated, I can say there was no man who was ever more devoted to the interests of his constituents, or who was ever truer to his duty as a Representative, or who ever more properly aroused the great respect, admiration, love, and esteem of his constituents than ROBERT F. BROUSSARD. When I first knew him he appeared as a boy, soon after he had come from the city of Washington, where he had attended for three years Georgetown University. He was then in the customhouse in the city of New Orleans, where he was acting as a Government official. He held two different positions there. The whole city of New Orleans was then boiling and seething and worked up to the highest pitch over the question whether the Louisiana State Lottery should be continued in power as one of the most grinding monopolies ever organized in any government, whether it should be allowed to continue as a corporation, as a business institution, or whether it should be destroyed by the vote of the people.

At that time the people of the city of New Orleans, and to a large extent through the entire State of Louisiana, were so entwined and intermingled and influenced by the lottery and its ramifications were such that it reached nearly every household. Servants in the homes would pilfer for the purpose of contributing their means to sustain this infamous, iniquitous, corrupt gambling concern. It had been instituted during the Republican régime, during the reconstruction period, in the State of Louisiana, and had so embedded itself in the public mind and in public institutions, and had ingratiated itself so in the minds of the people, that it was almost impossible, even with the herculean effort made by the citizens of the State, to disorganize, disrupt, and finally overthrow it.

I speak of this for the purpose of showing the circumstances surrounding the people, the enormous amount of money at the command of the lottery. It was openly buying members of the

legislature, it being known at the time as high as \$50,000 was paid for the vote of a member of the house or a member of the senate.

During the time of this corruption by this gambling institution, ROBERT BROUSSARD, a young man, a boy, surrounded by all these influences, stood up for the interests and rights of the people, the security and morality of the citizenship of the State of Louisiana. As referred to by Gov. SANDERS, who has just preceded me, he and our former governor and United States Senator Foster, in the same section of the State as Mr. BROUSSARD lived, all worked together against the lottery. At the time the question was finally put to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana the lottery amendment only lacked one vote of having two-thirds, one senator having died.

Mr. BROUSSARD was elected district attorney soon after he was inducted into the practice of law. His courage, his skill, his tact, were such as to enable him to win the confidence of the people to the extent that when he became a candidate for Congress, seven years after he became district attorney, at the age of 33 years, he was elected to Congress.

With him the question of sugar was paramount, this industry of the State being the living of his people, who were dependent on their success in producing and marketing their sugar crop, which was the staple product in the southern part of Louisiana. The very way that BOB BROUSSARD pronounced the word "sugar" was attractive. From the time he entered Congress up to the time of his death nothing was left undone that could have been done by him to enable them to reap the advantages of the great agricultural interests in his district.

There are many things which could be said of ROBERT BROUSSARD. Those of us who are here to-day who attended his funeral know there is no eulogy which could be passed in honor of the memory of the man which would more fully ingratiate him into the love, affection, and esteem of his people. We who were there on that occasion, who saw the remains under the shade of the great oak trees, remember the vast concourse of people, too large to gather in any assembly hall. The subdued voices, the tearful eyes, and throbbing hearts expressed the confidence, esteem, and respect that his people had for him.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I regard it a special privilege to be given an opportunity to-day to speak a few words in memory of ROBERT F. BROUSSARD, who served many years as a distinguished Representative in this great body, and who afterwards represented with honor his great State in the Senate.

Shortly after coming to Congress I became acquainted with Senator BROUSSARD, then a Member of the House, and that acquaintance ripened into a friendship deeply appreciated by me.

At all times courteous and gentlemanly, he won the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact. He possessed a most delightful and attractive personality, which charmed those with whom he associated. Knowing him as I learned to know him, it was easily understood why an appreciative constituency loved to honor him as a representative in public life.

He had in him all the elements that tended to make a successful career and those who knew him well in his long and courageous public service to his State and Nation have paid eloquent and deserved tribute to his worth and character. He had the courage of his convictions, and with marked ability did he sustain himself in the many contests that characterized his public life.

He entered upon his official career early in life and for nearly a quarter of a century he was in the limelight of public opinion. He met with singular ability every test that determined his fitness for the positions of trust that he filled with such distinguished honor.

He ended his long and brilliant career in the very prime of his manhood.

My relations to him were those of a personal friend. His courtesies and friendship were appreciated by me. The recollection of his many virtues will be a sweet memory as long as I shall live.

There was a charm about him that few men possessed, and it was a delight to be with him. I learned early to love him and shall always be glad that I knew and had the friendship of ROBERT F. BROUSSARD.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Speaker, ROBERT FOLIGNY BROUSSARD was in his fifty-fourth year when death claimed him. Almost half of his entire life—practically all of his adult life—was spent in the city of Washington, first as a student of Georgetown University, then as a Member of this body for 18 years, and

finally as a Senator of the United States, which exalted office he was filling at the time of his death. He had accordingly come to be a familiar figure in the Nation's Capital, and counted among the official and resident and visiting population of the District of Columbia a large number of warm personal friends. News of his demise, therefore, was received here with the greatest regret and with manifestations of deepest sympathy. How widespread was the grief in the State of Louisiana has already been emphasized. No one who witnessed it will soon forget the immense concourse from all walks of life and from every portion of the State that gathered in his home city of New Iberia last April to pay him the final tribute of sorrow and respect. The scene at the tomb was memorable and formed a setting worthy of the notable address by the talented and eloquent gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RODENBERG], who had been the dead Senator's intimate friend for many years.

Mr. BROUSSARD had a striking and outstanding personality.

Physically he was handsome of countenance, graceful and easy of carriage, and strong of body. His naturally robust constitution had been developed by his love of out of doors, for he was devoted to life in the open. He loved nature and all growing things—trees and plants and flowers. One rarely saw him without a boutonniere in his lapel. He liked all animals, especially horses and dogs, and reveled in the pastimes with which the latter are associated. He was an ardent devotee of the chase and a crack shot. He enjoyed racing—the "sport of kings"—was an excellent judge of horse flesh, and was himself a skilled equestrian.

Mentally he was richly endowed. He had a quick and alert mind, and his powers of absorption and assimilation were particularly keen. Knowing but little of a subject, he could, after hearing others explain it, grasp the salient points and present the proposition as his very own. He had a ready and picturesque flow of language, a pleasing voice, and a graceful delivery, either in the forum or on the hustings.

Socially he was charming. He was naturally companionable. He liked people and liked to mingle with them. One rarely saw him alone. He was an inimitable raconteur, and his fund of clever and witty stories was inexhaustible. He was most adaptable, equally at home in the club, in the drawing room, or with the man on the street.

Such qualities combined in one man were naturally calculated to draw his fellowmen to his support, and it is only truth to tell that his individual following was as large as, if not larger than, any one public man that the State of Louisiana has known in many a decade. Thousands followed his personal and political fortunes blindly and unquestioningly. There was in him something that in other days the "Mill Boy of the Slashes" had, that the "Plumed Knight of Maine" possessed, and that, in our own time, no one would deny to the "Great Rough Rider," too early dead; but unlike them, he never suffered defeat before the people in his near 30 years of public service.

"Bob BROUSSARD" was of Acadian descent, springing from that sturdy stock whose persecutions and wanderings, while saddening the pages of history, have enriched the literature of all times. He was intensely proud of that fact, as well he might, and it made him all the more profoundly attached and loyal to that Louisiana where this race of people finally found an end to its roivings and tribulations—that Louisiana whose civilization has been leavened and broadened by its advent into its confines. For the Acadians brought with them, and ever since their descendants have practiced, the simple, homely virtues of truth and courage and honor and hospitality. Simple virtues, Mr. Speaker, but fundamental qualities, without which no man or people can or do count in the ultimate.

There, in that Acadian country, in its heart, mayhap within sight of the very oak that was to have been the trysting place of the lovers—Gabriel and Evangeline—on the banks of the historic Teche, with its softly moving waters to sing his requiem until time shall be no more, he sleeps. God give him eternal rest.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, Senator ROBERT F. BROUSSARD was a character most extraordinary. Highly educated and speaking two languages with unsurpassed fluency, he possessed a personal charm that was appealing and overpowering. A keen perception of people and conditions, added to an alert intellect and a ready fluency of speech, easily made him a forceful character at home and in Washington. At the time of his death he was the most popular man personally in the public life of Louisiana.

Gracious in manner, trained and skillful in debate, courageous, active, and vigorous in any cause he espoused, he won the admiration of men everywhere. His people loved him and signally honored him at every opportunity.

He is mourned to-day in Louisiana as few men have been mourned. Expressing sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and paying tribute to his memory in this hour of sorrow, I give this my earnest expression of grief in the loss to our State and Nation of a serviceable citizen whose distinguished ability was known and recognized throughout the country.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, when I came to the House as a new Member 14 years ago, one of the first Members with whom I became closely associated was our departed friend, BOB BROUSSARD, of Louisiana. For six years he and I sat side by side, just about where I now stand, when the desks were in the House. I learned to know him intimately and well. I learned not only to have an affection for him as a friend but a very great admiration, which really ripened into love for the man and his many sterling qualities. BOB BROUSSARD could not do a mean or small thing. He was generosity itself; he was the very soul of honor; and he was one of the most human of men it has ever been my pleasure to know. When he died humanity lost a friend. All of us who knew him here felt that we had lost an able, faithful, conservative legislator; a loyal, patriotic public servant, and a staunch, unselfish, devoted friend.

Mr. Speaker, it is seldom that we are privileged to meet a man in whom so many of the virtues are blended as there were in our late associate. As I say, I have been here some 14 years. Many men with whom I have served in this great body have crossed over the river and are resting under the shade of the trees since I first entered this Chamber as a Member. Many of them have gone out from among us and have solved the great mystery. Notwithstanding what may be said about the House of Representatives, it is at last the one great legislative body on this earth, and the men who come here are distinctly representative of the best that there is in the people who send them. BOB BROUSSARD represented to a remarkable degree the highly intelligent, patriotic, lovable people of the State of Louisiana. He was in a large measure their idol, particularly the people in his immediate vicinity, who had known him all of his life. As has just been stated by one of his colleagues, he never met with defeat in a political contest. Knowing him as I did, it would be impossible to conceive how such a man could be defeated at the hands of his people.

We shall no more be greeted in this historic Hall by his ever-present smile; no more shall we here receive his cordial handclasp and look upon his face, which always beamed with brotherly love for his fellows; but let us fervently hope that in the great beyond whither we are all traveling we may again meet and commune with our beloved comrade and friend who has only preceded us to that beautiful land where there is no more of pain, of suffering, of separation, and of death. May the Great Father in His own good time grant unto us a reunion with our genial and lovable friend, BOB BROUSSARD, in "that mansion not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Speaker, we have met to-day to pay tribute to the memory of one of Louisiana's greatest men, Senator ROBERT F. BROUSSARD.

As a member of the committee who went upon that sad journey when the remains of Senator BROUSSARD were consigned to their last resting place in the city of New Iberia, La., I could not help but be impressed by the solemn ceremony when his body was laid to rest, and to me it was apparent that the people of Louisiana realized in mourning the loss of Senator BROUSSARD they were mourning the loss of one of Louisiana's finest men, truest citizens, and ablest statesmen.

No public man on the stage of Louisiana's political life has ever controlled as completely as did ROBERT BROUSSARD the friendship and love of his fellow citizens. He never failed a friend and never forgot a favor. His personal magnetism will ever remain the crown of his success in public life. In all his activities, political as well as social, the results are characterized by the same element of humane feelings. He put men and life above the economic materialism which to-day plays so large a part in American life and consciousness. He led the simple life, and he represented his people without the poison of pride or the power of glory. His best weapon in his political battles and successes was his spirit of natural humility and modesty. He felt nature to be the best instructor in life, and he looked with contempt upon shams and pretensions. Under political storm and stress he followed the rules of his manhood and always stood by the dictates of his conscience. He loved the truth; he hated shadows; he always adhered to substances. His whole public career in the House and Senate of the United

States reflects his personality. His private life was clean, lovable, and honorable.

ROBERT F. BROUSSARD will go down in the history of his Nation and his State as one of the strongest, one of the most admired, and one of the best loved men who has ever served a people.

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I shall make no attempt to recite in detail the facts connected with and making up the interesting and eventful life history of our deceased friend and colleague for whom these services are held; one whom we all delighted to honor while living, and now in sadness and reverence pay deserved tribute to his memory and in some meager way express our appreciation for his distinguished services to our State and country.

Senator ROBERT F. BROUSSARD was known, admired, and loved by Louisianians everywhere, and the immeasurable loss to our State and its people occasioned by his untimely death has been most keenly felt in every section and in each locality.

Just as he had served effectively and unselfishly, with marked ability and exalted patriotism, the people and interests of his native State, guarding with watchful care and working with untiring energy for their advancement and development, so he was held in the universal esteem and affectionate confidence of all.

For many years BOB BROUSSARD was in the foremost rank of the men first in the affairs in Louisiana, and during his service in Congress had attained a standing and reputation that was national.

Independent, fearless, and aggressive, with a fine grasp of public questions, embodying the high ideals that appeal instantly to our people, ready of speech and with a charming personality, he soon rallied to every cause he championed a host of supporters. He was throughout his public career always an important factor in every great issue pertaining to the welfare of the State.

No man who has been a Member of this House ever had a stronger hold on the people of his congressional district. For 18 years he was continuously returned practically without opposition and apparently without any effort on his part except faithful discharge of duty.

A variety of explanations have been given to account for his unbounded popularity in the third Louisiana district and his continued and uninterrupted political supremacy there, one among which has become a tradition throughout the State and has received wide publicity elsewhere. This was that his kinsmen were so numerous, taking in all degrees of cousins, that they held at least a balance of power in the district, and, all being loyal and devoted to "Couzan Bob" and proud of his distinction, took care that no one should interfere with his political interests or fortunes. If this interesting story were true, no higher tribute could be paid to the memory of any man.

I feel, however, that the true explanation is found in Senator BROUSSARD's own conception and appreciation of the function, duty, and obligations of a Representative in Congress. To use his own words, I quote:

The Congressman, and I use the word in its true sense, is but the agent of the people or State which sends him here. The principle, in so far as a Member of the House is concerned, is that those who elect that Member have the right to instruct him in regard to their interests, and the Representative has absolutely no right to act adversely to such interests.

The will of his constituents as expressed to him in respect to their interests and their welfare was supreme authority and binding upon him, and he lived religiously up to this doctrine both in the letter and the spirit.

He worked assiduously and fought with determination for the people and the interests of his congressional district, the source of his commission and authority. No amount or character of criticism could swerve him from this course. Every position of honor or preferment coming with any element inconsistent with what he conceived to be his duty to them was brushed aside.

So, in my humble judgment, his faithfulness and devotion to the people and interests of the district which he represented, coupled with his fine ability to achieve results for them, formed the true basis for his great popularity and political success in Louisiana and served to give him the national prominence which enabled him to more effectively extend his career of usefulness to the needs of his entire State and beyond to the Nation.

While many of his party associates in Louisiana and at Washington differed with him as to some matters of party policy and in respect to what they held to be cardinal party principles, contending that the results which he sought could best be obtained by other methods than those which he felt should guide his course, yet no one ever doubted or questioned

the sincerity of his purpose, the purity of his motives, or the high quality of his patriotism.

When he sought the Senatorship he took scrupulous care that his position upon all public questions in relation to which he might be called upon to act should be frankly stated and known to all the people of the State.

There can be no surer or more permanent foundation for enduring fame than that which is established by and results from a record of faithful public service, true to promise and to principle, such as characterized the life and public record of ROBERT F. BROUSSARD.

Statesman, yet friend to truth! Of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end . . .

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Speaker, my colleague [Mr. ESTOPINAL] is unavoidably absent to-day on account of illness. He had prepared some remarks appropriate to this occasion which he sent to me, and I ask unanimous consent that they may be read from the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

There was no objection, and the Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ESTOPINAL. Mr. Speaker, after serving 18 years in this body and three years in the other branch of the Congress of the United States, ROBERT F. BROUSSARD died at the early age of 53. This memorial service under these circumstances carries an added note of sorrow, for experience and the expanded powers of a remarkably fertile mind had equipped ROBERT F. BROUSSARD for a still larger degree of usefulness to his country and his State in the years which, by nature's usual rule, should follow.

The details of the life and public services of our departed friend and colleague have been given so fully and with such sympathetic recognition in the Senate, and here to-day, that I will confine myself to briefly recalling one happy trait which he possessed to a very unusual degree—an unaffected democracy of manner and a simple, natural, and companionable relation with all people.

It is a rather rare man who is not sobered into reserve and formality of manner to some degree by elevation to high office, with its weight of cares and the engrossment of service, on the one hand, and constant and subtle deferences which tend to feed his vanity and enlarge his sense of self-importance on the other. And more than often these influences develop that indefinable and really unnatural mien which is generally misnamed dignity. ROBERT F. BROUSSARD was one of these rare men. He was "Bob" when he began his official career, thus he remained throughout its lengthening years of official honors, and it was "Bob" who was affectionately and tearfully laid to rest in the town in which he was born and raised. His idea of dignity was work well performed and friends made, retained, and unaffectedly enjoyed.

Mr. Speaker, friends are discriminating—even old friends are, perhaps as much as new ones—and it takes solid qualities, real, effective work and accomplishments to satisfy them. These give grace, savor, and power to natural manner. ROBERT F. BROUSSARD measured up to the full expectations of those who put him here and kept him here. He was an able and faithful Representative and Senator.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, Senator BROUSSARD was one of those men whose strong personality, unflinching courage, and great ability commanded the respect even of those who differed with him. But these qualities not only commanded the respect of those who differed with him, but they also invoked from his supporters and friends a zealous attachment that was remarkable.

In a discussion of the character and qualities of Senator BROUSSARD, my good friend, the gentleman from Louisiana, Judge MARTIN, handed me an article by Jules Dreyfus, of New Iberia, La., that expressed in such a fine way the feelings of the people of that great State that I shall confine my tribute to printing, as an extension of my remarks, this tribute from a lifelong friend:

"The demise of United States Senator ROBERT F. BROUSSARD marked a broad, dark, somber swath across the political horizon of Louisiana.

"He was of unique personality and belonged to a class of his own. From a close survey of the political situation, his successor will fill the vacated Senatorship, but not replace the sympathy, the sincerity, the affection with which his labor has been received and accepted by his constituents.

"That silent, mute bond of love and worship his strenuous work excited during his last days at Washington among his

numberless friends and foes will illumine the valley of the dark shadows. His career was meteoric. Some of his political battles had a Napoleonic sweep.

"The struggle for the United States Senatorship against entrenched officialdom reflected a high order of political skill and strategy. A wizard on the stage of the State's public life, his uncanny, mysterious power of hypnotism made him the patron saint of the largest individual following ever recorded. His entrance into public life, especially the beginning of his congressional career, was dramatic in the extreme, if not highly spectacular in some respects. Nominated by one-half vote majority at Morgan City, he at once became a fixed, honored institution in the State's political activities. He weathered all storms and turmoil with unflinching courage and conquered opposition, sometimes defamation and calumny, with such lofty magnanimity that left no scars, no stings. The charm of his manhood, the nobility of a kind, fraternal nature, the spirit of devotion to friends, and the recognition of the rights and privileges of political independence were assets no political expediency and necessity could ever threaten or destroy.

"At Washington he prepared with dogged tenacity to render the yeoman service which posterity and the future historian will recognize as the masterpiece of his life's work. Stalwart in his views on protection, no tariff bill during his term of office at the Capital was ever formulated and submitted to Congress for ratification but bore the imprint of his views and the wisdom of his studies and experience. Having mastered, through close scrutiny and research, the intricate problems of the vexatious sugar questions, he became encyclopedic on the subject and a tower of strength during the precarious, menacing periods blows and assaults were directed against the State's sugar industry. During all these times of stress, uncertainty, and vicissitudes his championship of sugar protection assumed a fervor, a dedication of service which culminated in his political canonization by the democracy of the third district. Changes in Federal administrations, tampering with tariff bills, exploitations of the vagaries of comic economic principles, involving the annihilation or paralyzation of the sugar industry, never changed his stand, his position. Even at the risk of political ostracism, party expulsion, and savage criticism of a whole small world of bureaucrats, he stood as the rock of ages, the invincible defender on the ramparts fighting libel, repelling economic fetiches, and anarchy. In the United States Senate, as well as the House of Congress, he was recognized as a fearless warrior for the rights, the security, the protection of every sugar planter, of every other industry of the State. He looked upon protection of American labor and manufactures through the eyes of a sire, a prophet. He had no hesitation in the choice of economic policies. He stood unfettered, from party tradition, upon the broad, comprehensive platform which proclaimed the industrial independence, the self-sufficiency, the development of the Nation and its resources. He was no visionary and felt contempt and scorn for the impracticable panaceas projected on the political screen by some misguided, sometimes misled, overzealous leader of the national Democratic organization. The consistency of his immovable stand during his participation in the construction and quadrennial revision of our tariff laws have earned the permanent, deep love, sympathy, and respect of those who looked to him for a solution of that ever-present menace. It has the elements of the fire of fanaticism, the living zeal, the quivering fervor of the crusader. But it is as "Couzan Bob" le roi des Cadlens," "king of the Cajans," that future folklore will remember him, that legend will weave the laurel crown of sanctity. He has, with his own heart, his own lifeblood, created an imperishable shrine to which, for years to come, the stream of Cajan pilgrimage will be directed and the offer of reverence, the humble homage, tenderly deposited.

"No man before him in Louisiana's public life had the sentimental control in as absolute and astonishing a measure over the Creole. He seemed to possess the gift which could read, analyze, and absorb their scars, doubts, humility. With unerring accuracy, the master touch of the prophet, he obtained the unnatural, the supernatural, a complete crystallization of the sorrows, the trials, tribulations, the hopes and ambitions of the Acadian. He appeared as the manifestation of their power, right, and justice, and the height of lofty useful citizenship to which each one could aspire. He transmuted traditional sullenness, hatred, and prejudice into a force of militant brotherhood. He was inspiration and thrill. No audience, however hostile and antagonistic, could long withstand the magic touch. His personal magnetism was phenomenal and a mystery as well as a puzzle to his political rivals. In debates on the hustings, in addresses on the stump, the spontaneous electrification of the phlegm, the apathy, the indifference of the audience was instan-

taneous. The charm and the virility of his personality remained with him to the end. He had the art, the versatility, the agility, and nobility of mind that rendered his powers of mental penetration an ever-inspiring feature of his nature. This factor rendered, from an ethnographical point of view, the invaluable service that made his coronation as the true apostle of Creolism inevitable. This social achievement, after the effective dissipation of the lingering clouds of distress of a simple, but kind and highly romantic people, still remembering the historical privations and hardships that featured the compulsory exodus of their forebears, will rank with the best work of the great moral and social leaders of our national history and deserve the recognition of the highest authorities in sociology. Many a day will elapse before his people can again tender their hand of friendship to an approximation of what he steadfastly stood and worked for. No public figure in Louisiana to-day can share the exaltation of character, the glorification of principles, the sanctification of efforts which will mark the brightest, the most encouraging pages of a political history replete with service and stirring with sacrifice."

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, several Members desired to address the House to-day upon the life and character of Senator BROUSSARD, but are unavoidably absent. I therefore ask unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE LATE SENATOR JAMES H. BRADY.

Mr. FRENCH assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next order of the day.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 521.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Idaho, by unanimous consent.

Ordered, That Sunday, January 26, 1919, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, late a Senator from the State of Idaho.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Idaho.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the uncertainty of the tenure of human life has been most vividly brought to our attention by the numerous deaths in both branches of Congress during the last two years. Since the Sixty-fifth Congress was convened in special session on April 2, 1917, by proclamation of President Wilson, 10 Senators and 13 Representatives have been called over the Great Divide. In no previous Congress, with one exception, has there been such a large mortality.

The State that I have the honor in part to represent has lost two Senators by death during their term, Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn, whose illustrious career is still fresh in the memory of the people, and Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, whose splendid life, high character, and valued public service we have met here to-day to commemorate.

It was my privilege to be intimately acquainted with Senator BRADY and to enjoy his confidence for nearly a score of years. I was closely associated with him in the conduct of four political campaigns in our State and frequently visited him in his home. We shared each others' joys and successes, as well as our sorrows and disappointments, and I speak from personal knowledge of his noble traits of character, his high ideals, and his many attractive personal qualities. Those who are familiar with his record in the Senate are unanimous in their opinion that no more patriotic, conscientious, or industrious man ever occupied a seat in either branch of Congress. He recognized the great responsibility of his position and rejoiced in the opportunity it afforded for real service. His constant thought was as to how he could best contribute to the happiness, prosperity, and contentment of his constituency and the people generally throughout the country.

Hon. JAMES H. BRADY was born in Indiana County, Pa., June 12, 1862, the son of John and Catherine (Lee) Brady, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestor, Hugh Brady,

emigrated to the United States and married Hannah McCormick, and two of their sons distinguished themselves as soldiers. Samuel Brady attained the rank of captain, and his name became a household word for bravery and resourcefulness in Indian warfare in western Pennsylvania during the early years of the Nation. The other son, Hugh Brady, served as a colonel in the War of 1812.

Senator BRADY's grandfather, James Young Brady, settled on a farm in Indiana County, Pa., and served as a justice of the peace for 43 years. His son John engaged in farming and stock raising in the same county, and later in Marion County, Pa., and finally moved his family to Johnson County, Kans., where he purchased a farm within 20 miles of Kansas City, Mo. Here he became active in politics and held several public positions of honor and trust. He was often called upon to settle disputes among the Kansas pioneers, and was commonly referred to by his neighbors as Judge Brady.

The late Senator attended the public schools of the district and the Leavenworth Normal College. He taught school for three years after receiving his diploma, fitting himself in the meantime for the practice of law. After editing a semiweekly newspaper for two years, he embarked in the real estate business, with branch offices in St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., and Houston, Tex., in which he was very successful. While thus engaged he became acquainted with the wonderful irrigation and power possibilities of the State of Idaho, and moved there in 1895. He at once became identified with the development of the Snake River Valley, and was the moving spirit in the construction of the Idaho canal, the Marysville canal, and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation canal. He also became interested in the development of water power in southeastern Idaho, and organized the Idaho Consolidated Power Co., which developed the water power at American Falls, from which light and heat were supplied to the surrounding communities.

His activity and long experience in irrigation affairs brought him the position of vice president of the National Irrigation Congress, 1896-1898, and membership on its executive committee, 1900-1904. He was an influential factor in this organization, through whose instrumentality great impetus was given toward securing the enactment of the national reclamation law.

Senator BRADY took an active interest in public affairs from early manhood. The same energy and executive ability which he displayed in his business enterprises distinguished him as an organizer and leader in the Republican Party, and his foresight, business intelligence, personal popularity, and capacity for work became a valuable asset to that party in Idaho soon after he became identified with the State. He was selected as a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1900, 1908, and 1916. He was chosen chairman of the Idaho delegation to the convention of 1908, and a member of the delegation selected by the convention to notify former President William H. Taft of his nomination at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In 1904 he was selected as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Idaho and again selected in 1906 and led his party to victory in both campaigns. He was nominated in convention by acclamation as the Republican candidate for governor in 1908 and was elected November 3 of that year by a magnificent majority.

As governor, Senator BRADY urged the passage of the direct-primary and local-option bills and was largely instrumental in their enactment into law. Among other legislation he advocated and which was enacted during his administration as governor were an amendment of the law regulating the period of employment in underground mines, an employers' liability law, and a law prohibiting wholesale liquor dealers being interested in places doing retail business. Provision was made for the care and protection of orphans and of the homeless, neglected, or abused children, and for the indeterminate sentence of persons convicted of felonies, except treason and murder in the first degree. He advocated many other measures for the advancement of the welfare of the people of the State and contributed privately both time and money to almost every movement which had for its purposes the upbuilding of the State and the development of its resources.

After he retired as chief executive he immediately again turned his attention to the development of the agricultural resources of the State, in which he had been so active before his election. He purchased a large irrigation project near Mountain Home, and at great expense rehabilitated the entire system, which otherwise would practically have been a complete failure and resulted in great loss to the settlers.

With a view of attracting the attention of the eastern people to the opportunities in various lines of endeavor in the West, Mr. BRADY in 1911 arranged for a special train to carry the governors of the northern and northwestern States across the

continent, visiting all the principal cities between St. Paul and New York. The organization was known as the "governors' special," and the party was entertained by various cities along the route and by the governors in the central and eastern States. President Taft gave the party a state dinner at the White House, and the various governors in the party were entertained by the respective State delegations in Congress.

In 1912 Mr. BRADY was elected president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, the duties of which position occupied much of his time during that year.

The death of Senator Heyburn on October 17, 1912, created a vacancy in the Senate, to which Gov. Hawley appointed Hon. K. I. Perky, to hold until the legislature should elect a successor. Mr. BRADY was a candidate before the legislature, which convened the following January, and several other prominent Republicans also aspired to the position. After 35 ballots, Senator BRADY received a majority on the 24th of January, 1913, and was declared elected for the balance of the unexpired term ending March 4, 1915. He was a candidate to succeed himself and was reelected by the people at the general election in November, 1914, for a full six-year term.

On entering the Senate his success in business affairs and his long experience in handling large enterprises was recognized by the leaders in that body giving him assignments to important committees. He was selected as chairman of the Committee on National Banks and was given membership on Military Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, Mines and Mining, Public Buildings and Grounds, Conservation of National Resources, and Expenditures in the Department of Commerce.

He brought to his committee work and to his duties on the floor of the Senate a wide and varied knowledge of the legislative needs of the country, which he had gained by his activity in business and politics and as chief executive of his State, which, with his natural enthusiasm and self-confidence, made a most favorable impression on his colleagues and enabled him to accomplish a great deal toward securing their support for the enactment of wise and beneficial legislation of a local and national character.

The advent of the country into the world war made necessary from the day war was declared almost daily meetings of the great Committee on Military Affairs and frequent meetings of the Committee on Agriculture to hear the officers of the Army discuss the country's need of men, munitions, and supplies. Senator BRADY, although then in failing health, regularly attended these meetings, and although his friends and his physicians warned him of the danger to his health by applying himself so constantly to his duties, he could not be dissuaded, insisting that his responsibilities to his country demanded his whole time and thought as much as if he had been assigned to the camp or trench for the performance of military duty.

Senator BRADY earnestly supported legislation for the preparation and conduct of the war, and for making the most liberal provision for the equipment and comfort of the soldiers and the care of their families.

Although a strict party man, no thought of party advantage influenced him in the consideration of legislation pertaining to the conduct of the war. The common interest of all the people impelled him to forget partisanship, and to keep in mind only the one thought, to win the war at any cost.

He was enthusiastic in his support of the Government's plans to assume the large burden our Republic was to bear in the world conflict, and his dying regret was that he could not live to do his part and rejoice in the victory which he felt confident would crown the struggle of his country and her allies to annihilate militarism in Europe and bring a lasting peace to the world.

Senator BRADY's wide knowledge of business and the agricultural resources of the country made him a valued member of the Agricultural Committee, which had in charge the legislation for the procurement and conservation of the food supply of our allies. He argued successfully that production could be stimulated by a guaranteed market at a fair price, and that when the farmers were appealed to on patriotic grounds they would cheerfully respond by an increased production, and the nonproducers from patriotic motives would conserve food to the limit in order that our soldiers and those of our allies might have an abundance.

The Senator's fondness for companionship and his natural inclination to cooperate with his friends and neighbors in all matters affecting the general welfare of the people are well illustrated by his membership in various fraternal and semi-business organizations. He was a member of the Pocatello Commercial Club, Boise Commercial Club, Salt Lake Commercial Club, Rocky Mountain Club of New York, president of the Western Development Association, president Idaho Children's

Home Finding and Aid Society, honorary vice president Panama-Pacific Exposition, chairman advisory board National Council Women Voters, honorary member Grand Army of the Republic, department of Idaho, and honorary member Kansas Historical Society. He was a Woodman of the World, an Odd Fellow, a Mason, an Elk, an Eagle, and a member of the Congregational Church.

Senator BRADY was married to Miss Irene M. Moore in June, 1913, who survives him. He is also survived by two sons by a former marriage, who have inherited many of the fine characteristics which distinguished their father. Until recently the elder son, James Robb Brady, was a publisher of a newspaper at Caney, Kans., and the other son, Samuel Edward Brady, was in the jewelry business at El Reno, Okla., but both have moved to Pocatello since their father's death to be in closer touch with their business interests.

Mr. Speaker, of the many admirable characteristics possessed by the late Senator BRADY I believe generosity was the most conspicuous, and that commendable quality embraces practically all the virtues. Most men ambitious for political, professional, or business success frequently act as if the path to fame and fortune is only wide enough for their own feet. Not so with Senator BRADY. He wanted to make it a great highway and was always willing to lend a helping hand to anybody honestly trying to get a footing there.

There are thousands of men in Idaho to-day who are independent because of substantial assistance and opportunity afforded them by him, and thousands of hearts have been made glad and thousands of homes have been made happier because of his activities. Many young men have been aided by him to secure an education who otherwise would have been handicapped in life's battles, and are now substantial and honored citizens. Is it any wonder that he is mourned by the people of his adopted State, to whom he was so devoted?

Senator BRADY was most deeply interested in every movement intended to advance his home city, and, while he was recognized throughout the State as a public-spirited citizen, his neighbors always had good reason to feel that he had a special interest in Pocatello. He had done much toward its upbuilding and had great plans by which it could be further improved. He always met the most humble of his neighbors with a genial familiarity that made them feel that he was one among them and could be approached without ceremony or embarrassment.

He could "walk with kings nor lose the common touch."

Because of his genial manner, he may have been imposed upon occasionally, but a worthy request was never refused.

An incident well illustrating that his great heart overflowed with a kindly sympathy for the unfortunate was related to me by a recipient of his favor, who occupied a lowly position at the Capitol. His married son had fallen into bad company and lost his position and his home had been broken up. The father was in despair as to what he should do to aid his son to get a new start under different environments, and he concluded if he could secure him a position in a distant State through one of the Senators the son would probably reform. Not personally knowing any of the Senators, he told me he observed them day after day entering the Capitol and finally selected Senator BRADY as the one most likely to be easily approached. He asked for an interview, which was granted, and he related his story, which aroused the Senator's interest and sympathy, and he not only secured him employment in his home town, but advanced his railroad fare, amounting to nearly \$100. The young man gave splendid satisfaction in his new position and in a few months sent for his wife, and they again established a home.

It has been my good fortune to know many men of high as well as of low estate, but I can truthfully say that I have never known a man who was so solicitous of the happiness and comfort of others as Senator BRADY. Of fine physique and genial manner, he was always the moving spirit in every gathering; courteous, gentle, and dignified, easily winning the confidence and respect of all whom he met.

Mr. Speaker, a wise and useful legislator, a generous and unselfish friend, an eminent and patriotic citizen, has gone from among us. The people of the State he loved so well and served with such faithful and laborious devotion will treasure his memory and strive to imitate his noble virtues and to give to our country that full measure of devotion which constituted the highest distinction of this faithful servant of the people.

The kindly heart of the late Senator is stilled, but he will continue to live in the inspiration which he gave to those with whom he came in contact, and that generous, broad spirit of his will grow and expand through the activity of others inspired by him.

Senator BRADY appeared unafraid to receive the fatal summons. He conducted himself as one conscious of having con-

sistently striven to do his whole duty to his fellow man and his God, and who had the sweet assurance that beyond this life he would enter into another sphere of usefulness and contentment.

Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not "Good night," but in some brighter clime
Bid me "Good morning."

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, it was not my pleasure to meet the late JAMES H. BRADY until we both were in Congress, he at the other end of the Capitol. But long before I came to Washington I knew of the distinguished man in whose memory a session of the House of Representatives is now proceeding.

Idaho is one of Colorado's close and splendid neighbors. Neither the vastness of that Commonwealth's resources nor the virtues of her sons are unknown in Colorado. And of her sons not one was better or more favorably heralded than he whose death we mourn.

Besides, Mr. Speaker, I always had a feeling that I knew Senator BRADY in a personal way because of the close and cordial friendship which existed between him and Mr. Frank H. Hilliard, near and dear of kin to me. From my relative, who for many years and until recently was a resident of Pocatello, the home city of the late Senator, I learned of Mr. BRADY's admirable qualities and came to know of the hold which he had on the good people who delighted to honor him. If I were not prompted by other and sufficient considerations, as I am, Mr. Speaker, the friendship to which I have referred would make it incumbent on me to add my testimony to the substantial worth and the distinguished and disinterested service of Mr. BRADY.

The subject of my remarks was not born in Idaho, neither did he go there in the early days. Not the fetish of nativity, therefore, nor the glory of pioneering accounted for his prominence. Simply through sturdy manhood and intellectual and practical grasp of the needs of the people did Senator BRADY's triumphs come. Elevation to high political honors is achieved by no man save through the expression of the people's choice on occasions when the sovereign electors make selections of their public servants. In instances men have been chosen to office as the result of aiding and altogether extraneous circumstances, without which the electors favoring would not have sufficed. Men so chosen have all the rights and legal enjoyments of men more freely chosen. But Senator BRADY won because of the very love for him which the populace had in their hearts. This heart devotion in his lifetime has become heart memory in his death.

Daniel Webster may not have done so, but no admirer of that remarkable statesman would wish that he did not write the little poem often attributed to him, entitled:

THE MEMORY OF THE HEART.

If stores of dry and learned lore we gain,
We keep them in the memory of the brain.
Names, things, and facts, whatever we knowledge call,
There is the common ledger for them all.
And images on this cold surface traced
Make slight impressions and are soon effaced.
But we've a page more glowing and bright,
Whereon our friendships and our loves to write.
That these may never from the soul depart,
We trust them to the memory of the heart.
There is no dimming, no effacement there;
Each new pulsation keeps the record clear.
Warm, golden letters all the tablets fill,
Nor lose their luster till the heart stands still.

The people not alone of Idaho but of the entire West, Mr. Speaker, mourn this good man. His leadership meant so much to them, his counsel was so comforting, and his sympathies so embracing. Other men will follow him as earlier ones preceded, but his place will never be filled.

The Congress of the United States, in the midst of present trials unprecedented and most difficult, and facing conditions that only the stoutest-hearted and altogether faithful can view with calmness of spirit, more and more will miss his wise counsel, his perfect poise.

The wife of his bosom and the family of his hearthstone—what of comfort, of joy, of sunshine does the world hold for them? What can man say to those sorrowing ones?

Lord Tennyson voiced, oh, so keenly and so adequately, the impelling grief and the insuperable difficulty in the lines—

Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.
O, well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O, well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

But in more hopeful and comforting words, and long before Tennyson was born, the psalmist sang:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures;
He leadeth me beside the still waters.
He restoreth my soul;
He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.
Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,
I will fear no evil,
For Thou art with me;
Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.
Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies;
Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.
Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life;
And I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Mr. Speaker, high as were the honors which Mr. BRADY enjoyed, and striking as were his achievements, still his ideals were never fully attained. His philosophy of life and service spurred him to the utmost, but he appreciated the weakness of man and of man government. Knowledge that the wagon is never driven to the star did not tempt him to desist in the effort. His star was justice to humanity, his wagon the chariot of service to his kind on earth.

He lived a full life and a useful one. His successes offered him opportunity to work for his fellows; his failures hallowed his soul for efforts anew.

I have read in a grand old story
That is lost beyond recall,
That the sweetest song of the singer
Has never been sung at all.

That ever before the painter,
Like a mist cloud soft and faint,
Floats a fairer, sweeter picture
Than ever his brush can paint.

That deep in the soul of the sculptor,
Seen by his eyes alone,
Sleeps the perfect form of the angel
In the uncarven stone.

I know that the dreams that are fairest
Have never yet come true,
For they melt away in the morning
Like sparkling drops of dew.

But the song of the singer was sweeter
For the one that he might not sing,
And the painter caught some tintings
From the glint of the dream dove's wing.

Our days would often be dreary
Were it not for the fitting dream,
And the lives we live are the better
For the surge of the pent-up stream.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, on the invitation of my colleagues, BURTON L. FRENCH and ADDISON T. SMITH, the able and faithful Representatives in this House from the State of Idaho, I avail myself of the privilege and honor to offer tribute to the memory of their beloved Senator, JAMES H. BRADY, who, with six other Senators—Messrs. Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; William Hughes, of New Jersey; Ollie M. James, of Kentucky; Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana; William J. Stone, of Missouri; and Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina; as well as 12 Representatives—Messrs. E. R. Bathrick, of Ohio; J. H. Capstick, of New Jersey; D. W. Comstock, of Indiana; J. H. Davidson, of Wisconsin; H. T. Helgesen, of North Dakota; E. J. Hill, of Connecticut; W. A. Jones, of Virginia; Charles Martin, of Illinois; Jacob Meeker, of Missouri; J. A. Sterling, of Illinois; C. A. Sulloway, of New Hampshire; and J. F. Talbot, of Maryland—passed away during the year 1918. This long roll of our honored dead who were Members of both Houses of Congress is proof of the hard service and trying labors of those who are commissioned by the people to meet and discharge the many difficult problems of official work and legislation during one of the most trying periods in the history of our country.

In this list of public servants Idaho gave to the Nation a faithful, industrious, and patriotic American in the person of Senator JAMES H. BRADY. His five years of devoted service in the United States Senate were but a repetition of his splendid record of fidelity and efficiency as chief executive of the sovereign State of Idaho. This plain, honest, hard-working, enterprising, generous, self-made man left behind an enviable record, not only in his distant home in the far-away Rocky Mountains, but here in the Capital City of the Republic; he soon won the confidence, respect, good will, and admiration of his colleagues in

the Senate, also of the Members of this House who had the good fortune to know him.

The life and career of Senator BRADY is full of hope, encouragement, and inspiration to the American youth. He began his useful and successful career as a Kansas school-teacher. Then journalism appealed to him, and from that fascinating occupation he entered the real estate business, and then came the lure of the inviting West and a new home amid the beautiful mountains of Idaho, famed for its wonderful mineral resources of gold, silver, and copper, a rich and virgin soil, its wealth of undeveloped water power, and its matchless scenic beauties. Here in this promised land he made his way into the heart and affections of the people, because he was a man, a true man, as we say, honest as the days are long, generous to a fault, wearing his heart upon his sleeve, a friend to the friendless, a public benefactor, a faithful, incorruptible official. He was unselfish, public-spirited, and worked unceasingly for the development and prosperity of his adopted State and the welfare and happiness of its grateful people.

Idaho never had a governor more deeply concerned or more active in the promotion of her material, agricultural, educational, civic, and moral development. In the United States Senate he soon won high rank as an active, industrious, and influential Member. The suggestion of legislation for the good of the people, for the industrial welfare of the Nation, for the protection and safety of our Government at home and from foreign enemies had his unwavering support.

In the Senate Committee on Military Affairs he was awake to the needs of the hour in fully and effectually preparing the Nation to enter the great world war, and there, as elsewhere, did his full duty as a loyal, patriotic statesman.

As a member of the Republican Party he was as useful and as valuable as in his business and official life. He served as chairman of the Republican State committee for four years, and as chairman of the Idaho State delegations aided in nominating and electing Roosevelt and Taft in their successful campaigns for the Presidency.

It is a labor of love for me in this simple, brief, but sincere way to offer my tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of this fallen statesman from the great West, who will live long in the hearts and affections of the people of Idaho and will be remembered by his countless admiring friends throughout the Republic.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, several Members have been detained and are unable to be present. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD; also that I may be permitted to insert in the RECORD some tributes from different associations and some editorial comments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WELLING. Mr. Speaker, a great ruler in the East many years ago desired to honor the wisest and best man in his empire by conferring upon him the Order of the Golden Crescent. In order to determine who should be so honored, the Sultan sent men throughout his country to find who was most beloved and honored among his subjects.

These couriers returned to the capital with two men. They were unable to determine which of the two was most loved by the people. The two men were then examined by the wisest followers of the Sultan's court. These judges themselves could not agree. In their opinion the two men were equally beloved, equally wise, equally helpful and useful in their association with the people among whom they lived. Much perplexed, the judges took the men before the Sultan himself and stated that they could not decide who should receive the great honor he was ready to confer.

The Sultan examined the men and had great difficulty in determining which one should receive the Order of the Crescent. At last he said to them, "Show me your hands." Now, the hands of the one were white, symmetrical, refined. They had regular lines and were perfect in their beauty and elegance. The hands of the other were large and awkward and red. Knotted with toil, they seemed to have grown out of shape, as if always fitted to bear heavy burdens.

The wise Sultan at once pinned the Golden Crescent upon the breast of the latter man, saying, "This man hath seen human service. The other hath only recommended it."

Gentlemen of the House, if any man here feels that his contribution to the life and happiness and well-being of his country

has been greater than that of Senator JAMES H. BRADY, if he feels that he should receive higher honors or greater distinctions than this man, whose name we honor to-day, I should like to say to him, "Show me your hands, and let it be determined how much you have worked for the welfare of your fellow men."

JAMES H. BRADY was a worker with his hands. Powerful of physique, blessed by nature with a perfect constitution, he was one of those great-hearted, restless spirits who assisted to build up an empire of States from that desolated region which was once rightly called the Great American Desert. Senator BRADY was born in the East—we men of the West are usually proud of our eastern family trees—but his full measure of usefulness could not be realized until he had, with naked hands, grappled the great problems of the sterile, barren western plains and made the desert to blossom as the rose.

Senator BRADY, besides being a man of powerful physique and boundless energy, was also a man of unusual business sagacity and sound judgment. He had faith in the West. The West is strewn with the wreckage of men who could not quite conquer our limitless expanse of sterile soil and sun-baked plain. The monotony of the solitudes frequently conquered and defeated high resolve. The limitless expanse of cold gray sage has at times crept like a ghost into the sturdy hearts of men and caused them to despair of redeeming the desert. These things added together did not destroy the faith of Mr. BRADY in the future of the intermountain country. He was gifted with the genius of success. His vision always saw past the difficulties and barriers of the desert and reached beyond into the glories of the promised land.

It was this quality in his nature which enabled him, where others had failed, to see the possibilities of harnessing the great Snake River and converting its tumbling torrent into the ready servant of thousands of homes. It enabled him to take hold of vast irrigation projects where others had failed, and divert life-giving water onto barren, thirsty soil, making other thousands of happy homes.

These enterprises made him eventually a powerful figure in the business and finance of his State. Among the larger financial circles of the West he was as well known probably in Salt Lake City and in Utah as he was in Idaho. As governor of that State, he became a conspicuous figure wherever the interests of the West were discussed, and his counsel was a potent influence in determining the policy of our part of the country on great national questions.

It was the logical thing that he should have found himself at last as the representative of his State in the Senate of the United States. He died at a time when his influence and counsel could be ill spared to the West and to the Nation, and when naturally we felt there were many years of useful, helpful service before him.

I do not believe such a life can end with death. It can not be so. The memory of his sterling honesty, his dauntless courage, his genial disposition remains behind. These things will endure after his body has returned to dust. The spirit is more enduring than the memory of man, because it is immortal and merely goes out of this life to the accomplishment of a greater mission, which the inscrutable hand of God directs in "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

There is no death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
He lives whom we call dead.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, the Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, whose untimely death we mourn to-day, was a product of that part of the country we call the great Northwest. Like most other men, however, who have reached prominence in that great Northwest territory, he was born elsewhere and was an adopted citizen of the State of Idaho. Born, as I understand, in the State of Pennsylvania, he went as a child to the State of Kansas and there grew to manhood. In the year of 1895 he took up his residence in the State of Idaho. His talents as a business man and as a leader in politics soon made themselves manifest, and he became a leader among his people. As a business man he was painstaking, thorough, untiring, and, as a result, eminently successful. Up to the date of his entrance into the State of Idaho that State had been looked upon largely as a mining Commonwealth. He believed that if water could be put upon the parched soil of its hills and valleys it could be made a great agricultural State,

and he became interested in irrigation. In short, he became an authority upon that subject and demonstrated the feasibility of his theories by making a success of large irrigation projects in that State. His people soon recognized his qualifications as a builder and constructionist and made him their governor, and subsequently sent him to the United States Senate. He came to Washington particularly equipped to discuss and legislate upon subjects that particularly pertained to his State and to that section of the country contiguous thereto. He had not long been a member of the United States Senate until his colleagues began to recognize in him that sound business capacity which was so well known among his constituents and which had persuaded them to confer upon him the highest honors within their gift, both in party and State council. Always a party man, he was seldom or never a partisan. He was on all occasions able to place the welfare of his country above the welfare of his party.

Senator BRADY was a modest man. He was seldom heard on the floor of the Senate, though when he did speak he was given the undivided attention of his colleagues. Those who knew him best and are probably best qualified to speak say that he was an untiring worker in committee, that no subject under discussion failed to receive his grave and serious attention, and that his talents were such that he was able to master the questions.

He was looked upon as a solid, practical, substantial citizen and legislator; industrious, vigilant, painstaking, and conscientious. He loved his country and his State, appreciated the dignity of the duties of the high positions to which his people had called him, and at all times reflected credit upon himself, the State he represented, and the Nation.

I pay my tribute of respect to his memory. His State and Nation could ill afford to lose him. His services to his country will long be remembered and appreciated by a grateful people.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] expressed to me his keen regret that he could not be present with us to-day to participate in these memorial services, and he asked that he be given consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Also, I am in receipt of a telegram from Representative MCARTHUR, of Oregon, advising me from New York City that he has been detained and can not reach here in time to participate in these services. He asks also that he be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Speaker, the East unites with the West in paying tribute to an illustrious son of the West. The Empire State, whose shores are washed by the boisterous waves of the Atlantic, joins with the States where are heard the peaceful murmurs of the Pacific. Together we are here to offer a wreath to the memory of a son of Idaho, the late Senator JAMES H. BRADY. A wreath; a thought. Each petal of that memory's wreath is a thought for the sterling qualities of the man.

Everyone who knew him tells of those qualities which not only contributed to his individual success, but which he in turn contributed to the welfare of his State and of the Nation. Each petal a thought! A successful career; a robust character; conscientious attention to duties well performed; untiring industry; generous both with his means and in his willingness to understand the viewpoint of others; and always a thorough American, a splendid type of the man who, born in the East, was developed in the West, and who helped to develop the West.

Oh, I have liked to travel in the West. Many has been the time when, leaving the Atlantic and traveling to the Pacific, I have realized the buoyant feeling in the western atmosphere. The soul seems to expand with a sense of freedom and with a better knowledge of the greatness of our Republic. And I say to myself, I am really in America. We thus come to know more of our own country. I have had little sympathy with those of my friends in New York who by choice have traveled easterly across the Atlantic before journeying westerly to the Pacific.

And so I once said to my only son, whose life has been given in this war, some day I would take him to Europe, but he would see his own country first. The time came when we traveled in Europe, but first we visited every State in this great Union. On the top of Mount Shasta we once slept all night—or tried to sleep—and in the early morning from the top of that great sentinel we viewed the glories of the hills and plains to the east, brilliantly lighted by the rising sun, even while it was still darkest night in the valleys toward the west. And for more than a thousand miles in the high Sierras we traveled mule back over mountain trails. We visited the people in the cities and on the ranches. Oh, we came to know this Republic of ours,

this great United States of America, and we came to appreciate the heroic qualities of the people of the West, who were having so much to do with a development which in time must shape the destiny of the Nation. We learned to love the Americanism of the West. In the West we felt as if we had reached the very heart and soul of America, expansive in its energies, keeping true faith to our ideals, boundless in the possibilities of the future.

Thus I came to envy the men of the West, a West which aided in developing the man and was aided by the man's development. Yes; I have envied. But also I have honored. And, therefore, I from the East am here to join with those who knew him best to honor the memory of a true and a splendid typical son of the West, a son of Idaho, a loyal citizen of the Republic.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, the Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, for two terms a Senator from the State of Idaho, twice governor of that mountain Commonwealth, happens to have been my oldest friend and acquaintance in the Congress of the United States and in the city of Washington. As I listened to the eulogies so eloquently delivered and so justly deserved there came to my mind the recollection of the day I first saw him, 39 years ago next June or July, at a teachers' institute at Abilene, Kans. Of all the young people there assembled—and I think perhaps he was the youngest, then a boy of 18—he happens to be the only one whose figure is fixed in my memory as he sat there, and yet I doubt if anyone at that time would have selected him as the one who would be honored here to-day as a great Senator of the Republic of the United States.

His father and mine half a century ago were farmers in Johnson County, Kans., his father, I think, being a county commissioner. His brother, Hon. J. Leeford Brady, was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1912 in the district which I now have the honor to represent. Sometime in the seventies our fathers removed to the far West, then in Kansas, in Dickinson County, and were both farmers and business men there. Mr. BRADY came to this teachers' institute a boy of about 18, tall, vigorous, and, as I recall him, apparently older than I now find he was. He had not had the advantages of school in a city, a town, or even a village, and was not as familiar with the books as were most of those who were there. I remember that some of the older teachers, and practically all of them were older, listened with curiosity to some of his remarks and suggestions; but I think that he exhibited immediately, and thereby attracted and fixed my attention, the qualities that made him great and successful, an interest in all about him, a willingness to mingle in the fray.

He was a man of rare imagination, of the imagination of genius, a man who had in him the spirit of adventure. He was not familiar with much of life then, and only gradually became acquainted with its conditions; but I do not think JIM BRADY ever saw anything that scared him. He was always willing to take a chance. He was a man of such excellent natural business sagacity that his imagination very seldom ran away with his judgment, although in his earlier days he did occasionally ride to a fall. He was first a school-teacher, and a not particularly studious one as I recall him, nor very much interested in the mere business of teaching, but always interested in human nature. He next ran a little paper in a very small village, with no great success nor with any failure. Then he turned to real estate, and he sought there an outlet for his restless ambitions. The country was growing rapidly, and this was the readiest opening for activity. He was from the first, as the gentleman from Idaho has suggested, associated with the land, born and raised on a farm, and from his earliest infancy familiar with the trials and struggles of the farmer people in the great West. In our county the farmers then lived in little dwellings of two and three rooms, such as his folks probably had up on Chapman Creek, and many lived in sod houses, and sometimes in dugouts. They were laying the foundation of the greatest agricultural empire the world ever saw. Their advance guard displaced the Indian. Their tables were supplied from the buffalo. To-day in that country you ride for miles between long rows of trees and hedges, marking out farms the Nile never surpassed. They live in handsome homes, with every modern convenience. They take their families in great automobiles and are 100 miles away along perfect roads sooner than they would have reached the county seat in BRADY's day and mine.

In those days the farmer who had a team of his own, all paid for, was very fortunate. Probably BRADY's family had only one team, and very likely that was under mortgage, as were the teams of most of the rest of the farmers of that community. Very likely they went into debt for the seed wheat that they first put into the ground. I presume BRADY's father's

corn crops were generally under mortgage, like most of the rest of us. They tell us that necessity is the mother of invention, and in the early days necessity always camped on JIM BRADY's trail. As a real estate agent in a little village of 200 or 300 and then of perhaps 1,200, in which we both lived for many years, he was not at first peculiarly successful. His feet were on the ground, but his surroundings were rather diminutive for a man of his breadth of character. Finally he made a leap in the dark which astonished the community and marked the genius of the man. No other man could have conceived, no other man have carried out, the projection. Unknown and without means he went down to the headquarters of the Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka and made a contract with the land department of that road by which they sold to him a very large tract of land. The Government had vested in the Santa Fe very extensive areas along its line for many, many miles from Kansas City west. Much of it was still unsold. BRADY went down there and with a ready tongue and an unshaken nerve convinced them that he was the man who could handle some of that land, and they sold him, I think, 20,000 acres of railroad land practically in one body. He made the first payment, very likely most of it on borrowed money, but in a few weeks he disposed of that whole area to some company that he had organized or became acquainted with, a band of capitalists, I think, at Chicago, and at one fell swoop he cleaned up, I think, \$40,000. This in those days was an enormous sum, and is a great sum yet if men are reasonable. Jay Gould could have done no more in that environment.

With that capital he started to enlarge and spread out his visions of life and his attempts and ventures. At first, as I said, he made a stumble or two and he lost here and there. He became a little dissatisfied with the opportunities in a little town of 1,200, or by this time 2,000, and for some time he established his headquarters in the city of Chicago. He ventured into various speculations throughout the West, and finally ran across this opportunity in Idaho, and settled in that State. He exemplified there his foresight as a business man, his sagacity as a developer of western enterprise along the lines suggested by the gentleman from Utah. He was a community maker, a leader of men. He built a great irrigating ditch there through a territory that he had acquired. I think somebody else had attempted it and had not been successful. His venture became very successful. He was undoubtedly one of the most useful men that the West ever produced, for his success was not builded upon the downfall of somebody else nor acquired by the ruin of some rival, but he opened there in the mountains a broad area of irrigated country that made homes possible for many other men. He earned his money in a useful and honorable way and became a millionaire. He lived here in Washington in one of the finest mansions in this city. When I first knew him he was not very much addicted to politics and a little cynical and pessimistic about politicians, though he was always interested in a few friends who were candidates, but not very active in politics himself. The little city of Abilene, in which he and I resided in those days, produced two very famous United States Senators, Mr. BRADY being one of them. His associate from Idaho in the Senate was Senator BORAH, who also came from our State. It is a little singular that Kansas should have equipped Idaho with two such distinguished and valuable statesmen. The delegation stood as high as any in the Senate.

His money was made by intelligent and helpful development of opportunities for other men as well as for himself.

Then he turned, somewhat naturally, I can see now, to public life. He was a keen, alert, ambitious man, always vigorous, and never dominated by surroundings, but always ready to dominate his surroundings. He was a friendly man with a warm grasp, a generous heart, and a kindly word for everybody, never seeking to attain success by injuring some one else, but rather by developing something which was generally beneficial and from which a benefit would accrue to him.

When I came here to the House I was a bit surprised to discover the height to which he had risen. I knew that Senator BRADY was a man of ability and force of character, but, somewhat to my astonishment, I learned that he was very familiar with the rules of the Senate; that he had interested himself in them and had acquired a very considerable proficiency in them. Frequently I have gone over there and found him in the chair of the presiding officer of the Senate, in the seat of the Vice President of the Republic, presiding with dignity over its deliberations, to the general satisfaction of everybody in that body. I do not see how anybody could have been more familiar than he was with the routine of Senate business. When I would step in and ask him what was going on, he could always tell me, and he could generally forecast what the decision of the Chair was going to be on a point of order, or what the outcome

of any vote would be upon any project before the Senate. Without question he was an industrious, hard-working, and useful Senator of the Republic, well worthy to sit in the Chamber where once Webster and Clay and Calhoun were great leaders.

He was not as eloquent a speaker as some, nor as frequent a speaker, but his ideas were good, his industry was great. I do not know that I ever saw BRADY when he was as much interested in anything or as much elated by anything as he was by the opportunity that was to have been afforded him in the next Senate if he had lived, and as he hoped at that time, to be chairman of the great Committee on Military Affairs, and his heart seemed to be set upon that position. Of course, that would have been the highest point to which he had yet climbed, and his imagination spread out before him golden opportunities to which he never before had aspired. And I may say right here and now, in the 38 years in which I knew him I can not remember any Kansan who traveled as far or climbed as high as he or more worthily either in business or public service. He had set his heart on living to the time when he should be chairman of the Military Committee, which position he would have occupied in the next Congress. He was not unfamiliar with the fact that he was treading close to the heels of death. Once before he told me, the last time I talked with him, that he had gone pretty near to the deep waters, somewhere in Florida, I believe, but said now he thought he had fully recovered and his health was restored.

He had an interesting pair of boys in our little city, very fine young men, and the last time I saw him he spoke with pride and satisfaction of them. They were both good, sensible, successful young men, of whom any father might well be proud.

It is a great pleasure to remember that after I had been here a few months and we began to recall our old acquaintance and friendship, he said to me, "We must keep in touch with each other; we can do each other good, and in that way help our constituents." I found he was a helpful man to me, and that I could ascertain from him what was going on or what would be the probable result of any given discussion, debate, or procedure in any given legislation in the Senate. BRADY was a man of big business. I am satisfied that he was what is called a genius, and genius consists largely of imagination, of foresight, and courage. He never feared to make an attempt. His imagination could always drive through the clouds, and he could gaze into the future and see things that the dull, plodding, industrious man could never comprehend.

I could see that as they smiled at him in the teachers' institute, a boy of 18, it was because he was ignorant of and laughed at some of the set rules of the teachers. He had outstripped them in imagination, and, while he had not landed quite high enough to be always accurate, it was the forerunning of the time when through his efforts and business training he would be a United States Senator. For the same reason that he ventured out into the deep waters of a little teachers' institute, which lasted only a month—for that same reason he became a great Senator and a great millionaire, because he had a mind of his own to conceive and a spirit to execute.

He started 35 years ago in our little village with an empty satchel and a red necktie, and when he passed away JIM BRADY died in a Senator's honored toga and left behind him a millionaire's estate, worthily won by honorable means. I can not imagine how a career could ever be more satisfactory. I can not think of any more typical American career, one that better points out the road to success, if you are not afraid to try and if you have the courage to attempt that which you have dreamed. And yet if we had told him that he was a dreamer he would have been the most surprised man in the world.

I do not think he took much interest in poetry or fiction, except casually, and he would have been amazed if anyone told him that he had great imagination. But that was the secret of his success, the ability to imagine and the disposition to put his dreams on trial. Now he has fought his fight, a good fight, and finished his course. He sleeps with Seward, Sumner, and Chase, with Blaine, Conkling, and Ingalls, and among the people from whom he sprang. The tomb is the only real republic. Millionaire and mendicant, sultan and slave, sage and simple, saint and sinner, Kitchener and kaiser, all rest side by side. The Senate has adjourned forever for that deft hand, that strong hand.

JIM BRADY has gone. Almost 40 years have come and passed since he and I became acquainted. Of all of the men who began to be connected with public life in our early days he and I were almost the only ones left anywhere in the public service. The clouds begin to gather about me. Only four months ago Death knocked at my door and went by for a while. When my village companion passes away and leaves behind him a great fortune and great name, when I see this career terminated which well

might have lasted 20 years longer, my mind recurs to the days of our youth, of our eager ambitions, of our early struggles side by side on unconquered prairies. Senator JAMES H. BRADY has entered the great congress of all nations, climes, and peoples. As I stand here in the Halls of the Congress of earth's mightiest Republic and pay this tribute to his memory—

I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Representative SMITH of Idaho, and our other colleague, Col. LITTLE, the lifelong friend of Senator BRADY, have outlined so clearly and sympathetically the details of the life of him whom we desire to honor in these services that I shall not attempt to add thereto.

However, the admiration I bore Senator BRADY and the homage I would pay his memory make it impossible for me to omit to refer to a few of the outstanding elements of his character and to a few of his achievements that gave him a conspicuous place in public life and in the Northwest.

A MAN OF VISION.

We remember John Winthrop and Roger Williams and Penn and Oglethorpe because they were men of vision. The shores whereon they landed, to the eyes of almost all other people of their day, were bleak and barren and repelling. To these men of vision they were shores of grandeur, possessed of ample harbors, shores leading back to splendid fields, bounteous gardens, towns and cities, schools and churches and colleges, and a mighty population of God-fearing, industrious men and women.

Unimaginative neighbors of John Harvard and Elihu Yale could see only crude buildings, a few old books, an austere minister or teacher, but Harvard and Yale could see more than that. They could see rough grounds converted into inviting campus; they could see quaint old log buildings and rough-hewn stone structures give way to spacious halls, commodious lecture rooms, ample dormitories, and well-equipped libraries, and they could see thousands of earnest young men and women repairing to the institutions that bear their founders' names, as to living fountains, partaking thereof, and going forth to lead on and to be the agencies of business and culture and learning and inspiration of a mighty age.

The painting in the corridor just outside the Chamber in which we are assembled, called "Westward Ho," always has had for me peculiar fascination. There, in graphic manner, is told the story of the building of the West—the ox team, the canvas-covered wagon, the sturdy father, the dauntless mother with babe upon her breast, the willing and confiding children, the expanse of rough mountains to be overcome, rivers to be crossed, hardships to be endured. There is a picture that has been lived 10,000 times and more in the building of the West. It is a picture of men and women of vision.

In our great West it is to the men and women of vision we look as we search out the heroic leaders upon whom turned the development of mighty States—the pioneers. Such were the husband and wife who with family dependent upon them hewed down the forest and made fields, blazed trails and made highways, withstood hardship, endured privations, erected homes, builded schoolhouses and churches and colleges. Among them, too, were those who seemed to possess peculiar force of character, organization ability of rare degree, and that vision that enabled them to render conspicuous service to mankind as empire builders.

James J. Hill was such a man as he visioned and then built a roadway into the great Northwest. Frank H. Buhl was such a man as he made reality the dream of years that gardens should grow in desert waste. JAMES H. BRADY was such a man as in the valleys of south Idaho, with vision that you and I did not have and with organization ability of high order, he builded irrigation works and took waters from their beds where for centuries they had flowed and transformed the desert into a rich and bounteous garden, within whose bounds the thousands of happy homes to-day bear living witness of his service. But our man of vision saw more than that. The rushing, turbulent water that to you and me was beauty or madness or rhythm, depending upon our mood, was all that to JAMES H. BRADY. And it was more. To him it was light, it was heat, it was energy, and it was in a country that was bare of forests and that seemed not to be a storehouse of coal or other fuel. And so his genius converted the rushing waters into light and heat for the home and the business, into energy for industry, and gave an object lesson that has been and will be followed in the utilization and conservation of the natural resources that God has given. So, first of all, I think of JAMES

H. BRADY as a man of vision a builder whose work will go on and on until countless thousands will be his beneficiaries.

THE PUBLIC MAN.

Differing from most men who attain great success in business, JAMES H. BRADY took the citizen's proud part in public life. A Republican, a delegate time and again to State and national conventions, State chairman of his party, president of Trans-Mississippi Congress, governor of Idaho, United States Senator. From that summary may be gathered the abiding interest in public affairs of our late colleague. And in each capacity what Senator BRADY accomplished and what he stood for would require more time to tell than is permitted here. It may be known at once that a man whose ideals were so in harmony with the best in citizenship, a man so unaccustomed to loitering along the way, a man so virile, so capable, would be at work and would add strength to the matters with which he had to do.

He was a man of convictions, yet fair to his opponent and, least of all, not a bigot. He stood for Republican policies in general; he stood for the direct primary; he stood for woman suffrage; he stood for prohibition, and one of the last acts of his life was in behalf of the national prohibition amendment; he believed in recognizing new problems and meeting them with modern ways of thought.

RESPONSIBILITY OF A PUBLIC MAN.

Always an interesting question in connection with the responsibility of public office in a country such as ours is the degree of responsibility to be assumed by the public official. How closely shall he translate into laws, for instance, if he be a member of a legislative body, or into acts if he be an executive, that which he knows to represent at a given moment the sentiment of the people? Or how steadfastly shall he stand against public sentiment when he is convinced it is wrong?

When Talleyrand told Napoleon that there was greater wisdom in France than his, and in reply to Napoleon's interrogation, "Where?" replied, "With the people," he recited a great truth. Yet how literally shall it be applied?

In every position of responsibility this question over and over again must be met. How do conscientious and practical men meet it? One of a thousand other men maybe could have been chosen to a given office who would have filled it as ably and as well as the one selected. Yet he was not chosen. The one who was chosen, like the man in the jury box, has had special reason and duty to hear the evidence, all of it. Then shall the man in the jury box be asked to render a verdict that reflects not his idea but the sentiment of the spectators who fill the court chamber, or shall he hold to the evidence and follow his own conscience? There is but one answer. He is trusted with a special responsibility and must meet it. The responsibility is his.

The same, in my judgment, is true of the man in public life. True he must represent his people. He unconsciously draws inspiration from their thoughts and their judgments; he is modified by them just as a juror in his ideals of right and wrong, of evidence, of credibility of witnesses; is unconsciously modified by the ideals of the community that is his home.

Just such a question Senator BRADY was compelled to meet when the bill providing for the establishment of the selective-draft system of raising an army, instead of the volunteer system, was before the Congress.

If I were to judge from the letters that I received from the people of Idaho during the time this measure was pending, I would be satisfied that the people, generally speaking, were in favor at the time of the volunteer system. I would suppose that the correspondence of the people of the State with Senator BRADY would indicate the same. Yet Senator BRADY was compelled, in obedience to his conscience, after he studied over the problem of what would be best for our Nation, to support the policy of raising an army by application of the selective-draft principle.

A crisis was upon our world; our country's future was in the balance; civilization was at stake, and who will say that it was not the greatest patriotism, the noblest service of every person trusted with responsibility to help to shape our laws in line with the dictates of conscience.

If by following that course the Members of Congress were compelled to adopt the selective-draft system, well did they do their duty. My own judgment is that within a year we had twice as large an Army as we would have had under the volunteer system, unless the people had resorted to more coercive and severe measures than were resorted to by the Government in the raising of the Army. More than that, there is no doubt in my mind that the burden of responsibility has fallen more equitably upon our people than it could possibly have fallen under the volunteer system.

That this view of the question dominated the mind of Senator BRADY I have no doubt, and I have no doubt that the people of the State of Idaho whom he represented, even long before his death, had come to approve the very position that he took and gladly would have placed their stamp of affirmation upon his course on this great subject if the question could have been referred to them again.

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE.

In meeting his task Senator BRADY knew that he was not a well man, yet he was upon important committees. The most important, as I regard it, was the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, which had to do with the shaping of the laws necessary to the mobilization of the man power of our people. True, this responsibility was upon the whole committee, and a man of less earnestness and less dogged determination to do his part could well have permitted the burden of work to rest upon other shoulders.

It is but just to Senator BRADY to recount that during the trying days when large measures were being considered, when the counsel of studious men was most of all desired, Senator BRADY remained at his post of duty, not only utilizing the strength of the day but borrowing of the strength that should have been conserved for the morrow. He borrowed too heavily of this strength, and in doing so made the great sacrifice.

PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES.

Mr. Speaker, one of the chief characteristics of Senator BRADY in his public life was his utter generosity toward his opponents and his utter inability apparently to harbor personal resentment against those who in the sharp clashes of political encounters attempted to bring about his defeat. In fact, I recall no other man more free from malice and resentment.

If he was generous and charitable in public life, in private life, likewise, these virtues dominated his character. He loved his fellow men. He was kindly. He was considerate. He was neighbor to those in want. His purse was open to the needy, and his benefactions were as wide apart as caring for the wants of the unfortunate in his neighborhood to the maintenance of missions in India.

A man of such characteristics reminds us that "In the same measure ye mete it out, it shall be measured to you again." So in turn Senator BRADY was loved and admired. As in life his world was full of friends, so in his departure his memory is fondly cherished by the hosts of those who wished him well.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, JAMES H. BRADY was a typical American of the pioneer type. His Scotch-Irish ancestors were pioneers in the early period of the settlement of western Pennsylvania and served with distinction in civil and military life in the early days of the Republic. Moving westward as the tide of immigration spread over the continent, the family finally settled in Kansas, where the late Senator was born and where he began his business career. The extension of enterprises and undertakings in which he became interested brought to his attention the possibilities of the young State of Idaho, and here, following the promptings of the pioneer spirit, he undertook and accomplished those enterprises of reclamation, settlement, and development which occupied his time and attention up to and beyond the time of his entry into public life.

His call to public life came as a result of his helpful and successful activities as a pioneer developer of resources, and in the performance of public duties he displayed the same devotion and energy and the same constructive ability which had made him useful and successful in his private undertakings.

As Senator BRADY's career was typical of the best American traditions, his character was typical of the splendid type of manhood which those conditions develop and exhibited the sterling qualities which find their best development in the challenge and incentive of a region of undeveloped resources. He had the richest of all inheritances, an honest, virile, intelligent ancestry. He grew up in the best possible environment, that of an American agricultural community, with its free-school system. He had open before him the most desirable of opportunities, that of winning a place and name for himself in the development of a new and growing region and in the service of its energetic and progressive citizenship.

These are not the inheritances, the environment, and the opportunities which necessarily lead to success, but they are those which make success not only possible but certain for those worthy of them, and JAMES H. BRADY was worthy.

In considering the career of strong and worthy men whom I have known I have generally found some characteristic of the man's life and career that particularly challenged my atten-

tion, and the characteristic of our departed friend, which, as I saw and knew him, seemed among his many virtues and splendid qualities most conspicuous, was that of service.

In his early life he served to mold and develop the minds and hearts of the youth of his locality as a teacher. In later life he served in calling attention to the opportunities for securing homes and farms. Still later he served in reclaiming greater areas from the desert and making them fruitful and affording opportunities for homes upon them. He served in calling attention to and utilizing the latent resources of power in his adopted State and in harnessing it for the benefit of mankind, and, finally, he passed from a career of service in private capacity to a career of wider service as governor and as Senator. So from the beginning to the end of a busy and eventful life he served, and served faithfully and well.

The career of Senator BRADY is an illustration of the opportunities and possibilities of American life. We hear from time to time that these opportunities and possibilities are becoming less attractive and frequent and obtainable as time passes. No doubt there were folks out there in Kansas when our late friend was a boy who would have said that the opportunities for such as he were limited, just as people say at the present time. Senator BRADY's career disproves such gloomy assertions, as the career of many a virile, forceful, ambitious man is disproving them every day, and will disprove them in the days to come.

So long as liberty prevails in the land, so long as our activities shall be based on individual initiative and effort, so long shall men of courage and capacity and honesty of purpose find the opportunities of America boundless. To be most certainly successful amid these opportunities one must be endowed with the spirit of service, which was the most conspicuous characteristic of our departed friend. We can truthfully pay to his memory the highest compliment that can be paid to a man, that in the fear of God he faithfully served his fellow men.

Mr. McARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to meet Senator JAMES H. BRADY about the time he came into prominence in the political life of the State of Idaho. He was a big, broad-gauge westerner—full of the spirit of development and progress that has wrought such wonders in the West during the past quarter of a century. He had a constructive mind and had the requisite energy to put his ideas into action. He believed in the West—in the development of her boundless resources. His energy and enthusiasm were tempered with sound business and financial judgment and the numerous ventures in which he engaged were uniformly successful. His business acumen brought him a fortune which carried with it prosperity to the community. Such men are empire builders. same degree of success as were his business ventures. He held numerous positions of public trust, including the two greatest honors which a State can bestow upon a citizen—the governorship and a senatorship. He discharged the duties of these important public posts with energy, enthusiasm, and a patriotic devotion to the public welfare. He was a man of courage and never trucked to popular whims or passing fancies. He had a clear conception of his public trust and followed it to the end. He knew that truth, courage, and honesty are the things worth while in public life, and he never sacrificed these or compromised on a principle. The country needs more men of his stamp in her public life.

Legislative and departmental questions of mutual interest frequently brought me in touch with Senator BRADY, and I learned more and more to respect and honor him as a public official and to esteem and regard him as a fellow man. He occupied an important place in the State of Idaho and was called to the Senate of the United States during the most important era since the Civil War. His services to both State and Nation were of the highest order and it is only fitting and proper that we should pause for this brief hour to honor his memory. His death at a comparatively early age was altogether untimely, but he leaves behind him an honorable record in both public and private life that will perpetuate his name.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the permission heretofore granted me, I append at this point the memorials and editorial comments heretofore referred to:

[From the Idaho Daily Statesman, Jan. 14, 1918.]

WASHINGTON.

Senator JAMES H. BRADY, of Idaho, died of heart disease at his Washington residence at 6.30 o'clock Sunday evening. His death was not unexpected as he has been in a critical condition since Thursday morning, and two attending physicians had announced there was no hope. For the past two days the Senator was kept alive by stimulants.

In accordance with his wishes expressed Sunday when he realized the end was near, Senator BRADY's remains will be cremated and his ashes

later will be taken to Idaho for burial. Funeral services will be held at his residence probably on Wednesday.

Senator BRADY's fatal illness was very similar to a heart attack suffered nearly two years ago. Since that first illness he never fully regained his strength and the exertion of his recent holiday trip to Pocatello caused his collapse on the train returning to Washington last Sunday. Not until Thursday did the doctors give up hope. Twice since then he rallied and twice it was thought he might get well.

Senator BRADY was conscious through most of his illness and Sunday frequently recognized and spoke with those at his bedside. Toward evening, however, he realized the end was approaching and said goodbye to his wife, Representative SMITH, and others at his bedside. An hour before he passed away he fell into a quiet slumber, from which he never awakened.

Neither of the Senator's sons, who had been telegraphed for, reached Washington before the Senator died. They are expected Monday. Mrs. Brady's mother is coming from Seattle, and her sister, Mrs. Jayne, was with her Sunday.

Senator BORAH will announce Senator BRADY's death in the Senate Monday, and adjournment will be taken immediately. Representative SMITH will make a similar announcement in the House.

Speaking of his late colleague Senator BORAH said:

HARD WORKING AND FAITHFUL.

"Senator BRADY was a hard working and faithful Senator. No man ever took his work more seriously or worked harder than he to represent his people. I have no doubt that his remaining in Washington through last summer's long wearing session is in large part responsible for his death."

Senator BRADY was 55 years of age last June. He was born in Indiana county, Pa., in 1862, but spent his boyhood and his first years as a young man in Kansas. He was graduated from the Olathe (Kans.) High School and studied at the State Normal School at Leavenworth.

He then taught school in Kansas for three years and spent two years editing a small newspaper. Later he engaged in general business, and then removed to Idaho in 1894 and made his home at Pocatello.

He became very successful in a business way, and invested largely in the development of irrigation schemes and later in water-power sites, the largest of which was at American Falls. This was subsequently sold. At the time of his death he owned the Mountain Home project system, and had various real estate holdings in different parts of the State, principally around Pocatello.

He first appeared prominently in the political life of the State when he became chairman of the Republican State central committee in 1904, a position which he held until 1908. He was elected governor of Idaho on November 3, 1908, and served in that office in the years of 1909 and 1910.

On January 24, 1913, the State legislature elected Mr. BRADY a United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Weldon B. Heyburn. Judge K. I. Perky served by appointment as United States Senator between the time of Heyburn's death, in October, 1912, until the legislature met and elected BRADY in 1913.

TERM EXPIRED IN 1921.

On November 3, 1914, Mr. BRADY was reelected to the United States Senate for a term which expires March 3, 1921. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Irene Moore, of Boise, and by two sons, issue of a former marriage. Both the sons live in Kansas.

Senator BRADY was a member of many important Senate committees, as follows:

- Military Affairs.
- Mines and Mining.
- Agriculture and Forestry.
- Conservation of National Resources.
- National Banks.
- Expenditures in the Department of Commerce.
- Public Lands.
- Public Buildings and Grounds.

GOVERNOR ASKS THAT BODY BE SENT HERE.

When Gov. M. Alexander learned of the death of Senator JAMES H. BRADY he immediately sent a telegram to the Senator's widow at Washington, D. C., saying:

"The State of Idaho sends words of condolence in your bereavement in the loss of your life partner. Idaho feels the loss with you, in the passing of the illustrious statesman, governor, Senator, and first citizen of Idaho."

"Idaho asks permission to take charge of his remains to bring him back to the State he so loved and honored by his citizenship and public service, that he may lie in state at the capital at Boise, and that his people may have the privilege of taking a last farewell look upon the man who has done so much for Idaho."

THANK PEOPLE OF IDAHO—BRADY FAMILY EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Alexander Tuesday received from Congressman ADDISON T. SMITH a telegram in which he extended on behalf of Mrs. James H. Brady and the sons of the late Senator BRADY their appreciation of the sympathy extended, through a message by the governor, by the people of Idaho for their bereavement. The Congressman's message said:

"Mrs. Brady and the other members of the family of Senator BRADY wish me to express to you their appreciation of the sympathy extended to them by the citizens of Idaho, so feelingly indicated in your telegram, and to say further that in accordance with the expressed wish of the Senator his remains will be cremated and his ashes interred in the State he loved so well and which had so highly honored him. When this is done his family will willingly cooperate in the furtherance of any plans his fellow citizens may wish adopted in their desire to honor his memory."

"ADDISON T. SMITH."

[From the Idaho Daily Statesman Jan. 15, 1918.]

FUNERAL OF LATE SENATOR TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON; REMAINS TO BE CREMATED—MRS. BRADY DEEMS IT INADVISABLE TO MAKE TRIP TO IDAHO OWING TO DEMORALIZED TRAFFIC CONDITIONS; IS APPRECIATIVE—SENATE AND HOUSE PAY HONOR TO LATE MEMBER.

WASHINGTON.

Because of the disorganized conditions of railroads and the uncertainty of travel, the remains of the late Senator BRADY will not be taken to Idaho.

Funeral services for the late Senator BRADY, of Idaho, will be conducted here Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, Chaplain of the Senate. Arrangements were made Monday night after the arrival of the Senator's two sons, who had been snowbound in the Middle West while trying to reach their father's bedside.

The body will be cremated and the ashes will be taken to Pocatello, Idaho, Senator BRADY's former home.

Mrs. Brady Monday received a telegram from Gov. Alexander urging that the remains be brought to Idaho immediately. While appreciating the desire of the people to pay tribute to the late Senator, Mrs. Brady deems it unwise to attempt to make the trip under prevailing conditions.

Senator BRADY's death was announced in the Senate by Senator BORAH and in the House by Representative SMITH, and upon adoption of appropriate resolutions both Houses adjourned out of respect.

Flags on the Capitol were at half-mast Monday, and will so remain until after the funeral. Vice President MARSHALL named a committee, consisting of Senators BORAH, Gallinger, SMOOT, HARDING, WARREN, CHAMBERLAIN, THOMAS, KING, FLETCHER, and BECKHAM, to attend the funeral. The Speaker named a committee of 15, including the two Idaho Members.

POCATELLO PAYS TRIBUTE TO REALLY TRUE FRIEND—PEOPLE OF ALL CLASSES STUNNED BY LOSS OF MAN WHO HAS DONE MUCH FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SECTION.

POCATELLO, IDAHO.

The death of Senator BRADY falls like a pall over the business and social life of this city. All flags are at half-mast and persons of all parties pay spoken and silent tribute to a really true friend. Bankers, railroad men, laborers, and even children lament the loss of JAMES H. BRADY.

When he left here two weeks ago he told associates that after the present term he would come back and enjoy life with old cronies. He always was a very busy man with canals, electric plants, banking, ranching, and building development, but he always had time for a cheery word and smile, and by such will friends remember him.

His deeds of charity were many and unheralded, and for years he was president of the Children's Home Finding Society.

Senator BRADY won considerable publicity for the State by organizing the famous governors' special train, which toured the East in 1911. He had been president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, vice president of the National Irrigation Congress, and vice president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Memorial plans are under way to receive Senator BRADY's ashes, and Pocatello will ask the State of Idaho to assist in doing honor to her illustrious dead.

HOME CITY MOURNING AT SENATOR'S DEATH.

POCATELLO.

"Senator BRADY's death is a terrible loss to Pocatello, his home city," said J. H. Peterson, former attorney general of the State, Sunday evening.

"On every hand is evidence of the fact that Pocatello citizens realize that Senator BRADY did more for and meant more to the city than any man who ever lived here. His loss will be felt by the community for many years to come.

"Personally I have been intimately associated with Senator BRADY for the last 12 or 14 years, and our association has embraced business affairs and political activities. During those years of association I learned to know Mr. BRADY well and to estimate him as one of Idaho's really big men. I feel deeply the loss of a dear personal friend, and mourn his loss to the State, which by his death has lost one who was really a great man."

RETIRING CHAIRMAN IS GRIEVED AT BAD NEWS.

"I feel that I have lost one of my best and truest personal friends," said Evan Evans, of Grangeville, retiring chairman of the Republican State central committee, Sunday night, when, just after reaching Boise, he was informed of Senator BRADY's death.

"My relations with Mr. BRADY were more in the nature of a personal friendship of several years' standing than they were like a business relationship. Nevertheless, I appreciate to the full his services to the Nation and to Idaho. He was a man of the highest aspirations and was intensely loyal to his country and to the welfare of his fellow men."

Former Gov. F. R. Gooding, who was closely associated with the late Senator BRADY, was on a train Sunday night bound from Gooding to Idaho Falls, and could not be reached.

LOSS IS IRREPARABLE, SAYS JUDGE STANDROD.

POCATELLO, IDAHO.

The sadness of Pocatello, Senator BRADY's home, when news of his death was received, was expressed by Judge D. W. Standrod, of this city, in the following telegram, which he dispatched to Congressman ADDISON T. SMITH for transmission to Mrs. Brady:

"While deeply grieved and so sensitive to my own great loss in Senator BRADY's death, for he was my friend, I can hardly estimate what it will mean to the State, but I feel that just now it is irreparable. So loyal was he to his country, and so intensely sacred to him was any interest of his State, that in this time his hand, which was never spared when duty called, was of unusual strength. His activities in the permanent development of Idaho have left for him an abiding place among the people as a distinct benefactor."

"GREAT SERVICE" IS VERDICT OF HAWLEY.

Ex-Gov. James H. Hawley said, upon hearing of the death of Senator BRADY:

"The loss of Senator JAMES H. BRADY at this time is one that will be deeply felt throughout the State. He has stood behind the administration and the State throughout the trying times of the great world war. His has been a great service."

SENATOR BRADY DIED ON DUTY—D. W. DAVIS SAYS DECEASED STATESMAN REFUSED TO FOLLOW ADVICE OF HIS PHYSICIAN.

Hon. D. W. Davis, of American Falls, who was for years closely associated with Senator BRADY, was informed by telegraph Sunday night of the Senator's death. Mr. Davis, who is at San Francisco, has telegraphed to the Statesman the following tribute to Senator BRADY's life and his life work:

"SAN FRANCISCO.

"All Idaho will mourn the death of Senator BRADY. In him our State loses a builder, a man whose greatest ambition was to see Idaho's many resources, mines, timber, agriculture, and power developed for our rapidly increasing population.

"As governor he always worked hard, endeavoring to serve the people in a way that he thought was best. I knew Mr. BRADY well and was associated with him in a business way when he was elected to the Senate. He was a man of a great deal of force and energy, and made a wonderful record of things accomplished in his first two years, as scores of homesteaders who had their affairs in Washington attended to by him can testify.

"The strong vote given him in 1914 when he was elected by a popular vote of the people was a strong manifestation of appreciation. Since that time his services have constantly grown in value to our State and Nation.

"Since the war began the Senate Military Affairs Committee, of which Senator BRADY was a member, has been in almost continuous session. His death at this time is largely due to the fact that he failed to heed the advice of his physician to take a six months' rest. When talking to me last fall I urged him to follow the physician's advice. He replied, 'Davis, I would rather die on duty than to leave my post when my country is at war.'

"And he did."

IDAHO MEN PAY TRIBUTE—JOSEPH PERRAULT AND WALTER HANSEN SURPRISED AND GRIEVED AT DEATH.

SPOKANE.

News of the death of Senator JAMES H. BRADY in the National Capital Sunday night was received with unconcealed sorrow by the north Idaho men who were in Spokane. His work in connection with the development of the State and his efforts in behalf of the party were recalled and commented on. It was the comment of all that he would be greatly missed. Senator BRADY, while not so well known in Spokane as Senator BORAH, had visited here a number of times, and numbered many Spokane men among his friends, as well as a host of personal and political friends in north Idaho.

PERRAULT'S TRIBUTE.

Joseph Perrault, of Boise, who arrived Sunday night, was surprised when told the news.

"Why, I thought he was going to pull through," Mr. Perrault said; "the reports the last few days were so favorable we were all hoping he would be spared to carry on the work he has done for Idaho. Senator BRADY was a man of most kindly disposition, and this element was what made him best liked by his friends. He was always trying to do something for his State, and how well he succeeded is attested by the great developments which he wrought in the southern part of Idaho. The district around Mountain Home is a monument to his sagacity, his energy, and his foresight. There he took head of a defunct irrigation system and put it on its feet. He had large interests in the vicinity of Pocatello, and had caused wonderful development there.

"Senator BRADY wore his honors in modest manner, and he grew and broadened in a way that was most gratifying to his friends. The more honors came to him the more kindly he was and the more he realized his responsibilities and tried to measure up to them."

GREAT LOSS TO STATE.

Walter Hansen, of Wallace, who was a warm friend of Senator BRADY, said:

"Senator BRADY was one of the best and most zealous Senators we ever had in Idaho, and there is no question but his death is a distinct loss to the State. His efforts in behalf of development are widely known in the south, but perhaps not so well known in this section. However, his work will stand as a monument to a long and well spent life. Idaho could ill afford to lose him at this time. His large means made it possible for him to do much which other Senators could not, and he spent his money without restraint to accomplish those things which seemed to him for the efforts of the State."

GENERAL REGRET AT WALLACE.

WALLACE.

General regret was manifested in Wallace Sunday night when news reached here of Senator BRADY's death in Washington. All evening there were telephone queries received at the office of the Press Times from persons who had known the late Senator personally.

LEWISTON GRIEVED AT NEWS.

LEWISTON.

The many friends of Senator BRADY in Lewiston were grieved Sunday night at the news of his death in Washington. Comments were heard on all sides on the loss the State has sustained by the death of the man who so well represented Idaho at the National Capital.

OFFICIALS PAY BRADY TRIBUTE AT STATEHOUSE—GOVERNOR, SUPREME COURT JUDGES, MEMBERS OF DEFENSE COUNCIL, AND OTHERS UNITE IN HONORING LATE SENATOR.

State officials, members of the State defense council, and State employees paid tribute Wednesday to the memory of the late Senator JAMES H. BRADY. Memorial services were held in the house chamber of the old capitol. They commenced at 12 o'clock, corresponding with the hour set for the funeral in Washington.

The services lasted for an hour. Chief Justice Budge, of the State supreme court, presided.

The statehouse remained closed from 12 o'clock until 3 and flags hung at half mast.

ARRANGED BY GOVERNOR.

Gov. Alexander arranged the services. He called the State officials and the employees at the capitol together and invited the members of the defense council to attend.

The governor spoke briefly, when the services opened, before asking the chief justice to preside.

Chief Justice Budge spoke of Senator BRADY as he had known him in private life. He termed the late Senator the hardest worker in south-eastern Idaho.

Justice Morgan, Attorney General Walters, Judge James F. Allshie, State Treasurer Eagleson, and Dr. Reynolds, of Meridian, were the other speakers.

PAISED BY JUDGE MORGAN.

Justice Morgan praised Senator BRADY for his patriotism, declaring that "his actions of the last few months had struck a responsive chord in every heart in Idaho."

"When the country was threatened with war, Senator BRADY stood behind the administration with the same characteristic firmness which marked his life here in Idaho.

"I am told, and I firmly believe, that his death was hastened by his patriotism."

GOVERNOR TELLS OF LOYALTY.

Gov. Alexander, speaking toward the close of the services, termed the late Senator "a man who could forget and forgive." He alluded to his political activities in the State and to his capacity for business, but dwelt at length on his loyalty to the President in the present crisis.

"When the President declared war on the autocratic German Empire Senator BRADY stood up like a man and said: 'My country first, politics afterwards.' And he died because he would not desert his post, despite his doctor's warning. He was advised that he would have to get away from Washington and rest up awhile, but he replied 'that the boys who were going to France were making sacrifices, and he would not quit them,' and he was one of the first to fall in this war."

Attorney General Walters paid his tribute to Senator BRADY as a man in public life, speaking at the request of the governor as a representative of the State. He said Idaho should be proud to have had Senator BRADY as a citizen.

TELLS OF HIS CHARITIES.

State Treasurer Eagleson told of what Senator BRADY had done for charities during his life. "While governor he gave his entire salary and more to charity."

Another incident of the late Senator's interest in charities was recited by the State treasurer when he told how he had wired and provided lights without cost to a Pocatello hospital.

Dr. Reynolds, too, touched upon the human traits possessed by Senator BRADY, telling how he spent his time and money while in Washington to help an Idaho boy far from home.

Judge Ailshie spoke of Senator BRADY as he had known him in private and public life for 20 years or more.

Justice Morgan, Judge Ailshie, and Gov. Alexander were appointed members of a committee which will draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator BRADY to-day.

[Copy of the resolution passed at the memorial services held for Senator JAMES H. BRADY in Boise Jan. 16, 1918.]

Whereas death has removed from the sphere of earthly activity our fellow citizen, Senator JAMES H. BRADY, and from the State of Idaho a trusted servant: Be it

Resolved, That, recognizing his long, faithful, and patriotic service in behalf of the public and his splendid endeavors and achievements in private life, we, the State officers and citizens in memorial assembly gathered, hereby express our sincere sympathy with the bereaved widow and deep regret over the loss of a useful and patriotic citizen.

M. ALEXANDER,
J. F. AILSHIE,
WM. M. MORGAN.

Attested by—

ALFRED BUDGE, Chairman.

BRADY HONORED BY CHURCHMEN—TRIBUTE PAID TO FINE TRAITS IN POLITICS, BUSINESS, AND RELIGION—WAS A MAN OF COURAGE—MEMBERS OF CONGREGATIONAL BROTHERHOOD PRAISE PERSONAL AND PUBLIC LIFE.

Services of memorial for the late Senator JAMES H. BRADY were held in the First Congregational Church of Boise Sunday forenoon, at which Harry K. Fritchman told of Senator BRADY's influence in politics, Frank G. Ensign of Senator BRADY's influence in business, and A. L. Freehafer of his influence in religion and philanthropy.

Senator BRADY was a member of the Congregational Church in Pocatello, attended the Boise Congregational church while he was governor, and was one of the founders of the Brotherhood of the Boise Church in 1910. The Rev. Shelton Bissell, pastor of the Boise church, spoke of these facts in introducing the speakers.

INFLUENTIAL IN POLITICS.

"The political field in Idaho in those days was very inviting to a man of his capacity and offered great opportunities," said Mr. Fritchman, speaking of Senator BRADY's coming to this State in the early nineties.

"He cast his lot with the Republican Party and was not long in placing himself in the front rank of its leading men. His wise counsel and sound judgment were sought after by his associates, and his advice was freely followed."

Of Mr. BRADY as governor he said: "The State never had a more devoted executive. In the prime of life, a tireless worker, with a single purpose in view, to serve the people rightly as he saw the right, and with courage to act with fairness to all, he filled the high office with credit to himself and honor to his party. His administration will go down in the history of the State as one of the cleanest so far recorded."

A GOOD LOSER, TOO.

Of Gov. BRADY's defeat by James H. Hawley for governor, Mr. Fritchman said: "Gov. BRADY never showed to better advantage than he did on the occasion of this defeat. He had never known defeat before. It was a bitter defeat, but he was the best loser I ever knew. He came up smiling, and as soon as the result of the election was known he congratulated Mr. Hawley as the victor and from the bottom of his heart wished him well."

As Senator: "JAMES H. BRADY was a big Senator. He was always on duty and participated in all the big questions which came before the Senate for consideration. As a department man Idaho never had his equal. Quick to grasp a business situation, he could be trusted to look after any matter of business in any of the departments at Washington, and no citizen was too humble to enlist his services."

"His loyalty to the State and Nation has never been questioned. While extremely partisan, he was first an American. The Senator had stood squarely with the administration in all the war measures, and not a single incident can be pointed out in which he has refused to uphold the hands of the President."

BRADY AS A BUSINESS MAN.

Mr. Ensign characterized Senator BRADY as "an empire builder." "In considering the influence of JAMES H. BRADY in business," he said, "we must recognize his dynamic energy and tireless activity. Van Dyke has said, 'Genius is energy quite as much as insight.'"

"As a business man Senator BRADY was one of those rare men with a vision—a vision of the unlimited possibilities of this wonderful Snake River Valley. Where others merely saw a desolate waste, his vision showed fields green with alfalfa and golden with waving grain, with herds of cattle and many homes of prosperous ranchers."

"With characteristic industry and unflagging zeal he made his business the building of an empire. His influence will last for all time in the irrigated sections, from Ashton to Mountain Home."

The speaker applied to Senator BRADY the words of Theodore Roosevelt: "Save only the preservation of the Union itself, no other task has been so important as the conquest and settlement of the West."

HIS RELIGIOUS NATURE.

Senator Freehafer cited numerous traits of Senator BRADY's character to show that he had "the Christ spirit." He mentioned first the impression he had received from going out with Mr. BRADY into the Idaho hills and valleys and seeing how he delighted in being close to nature, and, as it seemed, seeing God in it.

"He seemed to see the nearness of the Creator in the things that were created. I noted in him a buoyant spirit, a big humanity, and a big heart."

"He loved social life and was not frozen by the dignity of high position."

"He was a lover of humanity and had a broad interest in life, which to me was evidence that he had the Christ spirit."

LOYAL TO PRINCIPLE.

"He was consistent and loyal to principle. He was in the midst of the fight between the 'wets' and the 'drys' in this State and allied himself with the 'drys' early in the contest, before that side was very popular. That he was consistent in this to the time of his death is shown by a letter which he wrote to the Congregational Brotherhood in Boise last June:

"I thank you for your telegram with reference to the prohibition provision of the food bill. I have supported every bone-dry prohibition amendment that has come before the Senate since I have been a Member of that body, and the day before receiving your telegram I had fought in the Committee on Agriculture for six hours to retain the House amendment, and it so happened that my vote decided the question of retaining the House provision in the Senate bill, after it had been eliminated by the subcommittee, and I am hopeful that we will be successful in our fight for prohibition on the floor of the Senate."

Mr. Freehafer mentioned Senator BRADY's work toward establishing a Congregational Church in the vicinity of his Washington mansion and spoke of such incidents as his care for a lonely boy who had been sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

ENCOURAGED EVERY REFORM.

As governor, said the speaker, Mr. BRADY encouraged every reform. "There was no question of his loyalty to the Government in the war. He was no coward, and he met his Maker face to face at his post of duty."

The Rev. J. E. Ingham, moderator of the Congregational conference of southern Idaho, read the Scripture at the services, and there were selections by the church quartet and a solo by Miss La Moyné Mayfield.

Members of the National Council of Women Voters, of which Senator BRADY was one of the sponsors, attended by special invitation.

[From the Pocatello Tribune.]

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO MEMORY OF BRADY—MEMORIAL SERVICES WERE HELD YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND OLD-TIME FRIENDS GAVE LAST FOND TESTIMONIAL TO MAN WHOSE ACTIVITIES AND ENTERPRISE WERE ITEMS OF SUCH FORCE TO IDAHO AND HIS HOME CITY.

One of the most beautiful and most impressive memorial services ever held in the city was held yesterday afternoon at the Princess theater in honor to the memory of the late United States Senator JAMES H. BRADY. Throughout the afternoon personal friends of long standing listened to the eloquent words of those who knew the Senator's many fine qualities and appreciated his constructive genius so well, and the theater was packed to the limit with the associates and friends of years. The Masonic bodies turned out in large force, and good-sized delegations were present from the Elk and Eagle lodges, while citizens at large struggled for standing room.

The meeting was presided over by A. C. Hinckley, president of the Pocatello Commercial Club, of which the Senator was the first president, and after a feeling, eloquent, and inspirational invocation by Rev. C. H. Cleaves, of the Congregational Church, of which the Senator was long a member, the chairman introduced Senator D. W. Davis, an old friend and for many years business and political associate of Senator BRADY.

THE PERSONAL SIDE.

Senator Davis dwelt at length on the achievements and personal side of Mr. BRADY's life, from his early-day adversities to his later successes. "He was a great man for Idaho and served not only as citizen in loyal manner but as governor and any other capacity, and always as a loyal man who never quit when defeated." The official life of the deceased was given close and effective résumé, and the great promotive faculty of Senator BRADY was well emphasized by Mr. Davis in reference to the famous "Governor's special" train several years ago, and brought out the point that the Senator's indomitable will and action always brought the best results to the people. In connection with that incident he told a railroad head, "You provide the train and I'll provide the governors." It meant a world of benefit to the West.

The Senator's long activities in behalf of the State and his home city were given extended reference by Senator Davis, who emphasized the tenacity and firm purpose with which Mr. BRADY always undertook a task by citing the remark of a public official at Washington: "When BRADY wants anything from a department, the way to get rid of him is to give it to him."

"Just a year ago to-day," said Mr. Davis, "I heard his maiden speech. The Senator was then in weakened condition, and he was advised to take a rest, but he cited, 'I would rather die at my post of duty than to quit now,' and he persistently followed his desire to perform the fullest duty possible to the people at large. He was a man who knew no defeat, overcame all obstacles, and made his enterprises successful; and his death may be attributed to the unflagging zeal that actuated him under any and every occasion."

Sensor Davis's address was a stirring and interesting tribute.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

Dr. John Halliwell Dickinson, who has known the Senator but a short time and to admire him for the great undertakings he had in mind, gave one of the most eloquent and eulogistic addresses ever heard in the city. The "Parson's" splendid command of English and his powerful delivery held the audience spellbound, and he dwelt entirely with the constructive genius and splendid character of the big citizen who had

gone. "This is not a time for mourning," he said, "but for rejoicing in that he was the exponent for good. His word was duty, and may it be with us as it was with him." His address was of the exalted type that beautifully cited the virtues of the departed citizen.

W. H. Cleare, for 25 years a close associate of Senator BRADY, spoke feelingly and sincerely of the association he had so long enjoyed. He dwelt at length on the wonderful development of irrigation, power, and other projects of the widespread recognition of the resourcefulness and keen vision of the Senator, and the marked ability he possessed for bringing the practical side out of his vision. "He did not travel in a beaten path," said Mr. Cleare, "but he was a visionist, and he made it substantial. While he was accumulating he was creating. His great commercial enterprises are monuments to his energy and activity. In the Senate the Senator recently said to me: 'I am forgetting that I am a Republican or that the President is a Democrat.' He was willing to pledge all on the altar of patriotism, and he was closely associated with the active men and was a fine friend or a fair man to the other side. Not only was he a patriot, but he lived far beyond himself, and the loss is great."

A FORCEFUL SPEECH.

Hon. J. H. Peterson, former attorney general, and a friend from boyhood of the late Senator, was the last speaker of the day, and his address was teeming with rare epigrams and gems of pointed reference, and Mr. Peterson spoke in a manner that demonstrated his utterances were inspired by the deepest feeling.

He spoke of the great achievements that have been crowded into the 55 years of the Senator's life, of his power, irrigation, and commercial enterprises, his public undertakings and public service, his noted political career, and the vast enterprises he still had in mind.

"He was a record breaker for a little over 15 years," stated Mr. Peterson, "was an indefatigable worker, and of unfailing good nature. He never squealed when he was hurt, and no obstacle was unsurmountable to him. 'Fall' was not in his lexicon. He always came up smiling, and he was what I like to refer to as typically American. When war came he forgot his private affairs and gave over his time to the public and the cause, and inspired by righteous valor of patriotism he drove his complaining body through day after day of tremendous toil. He was signally a martyr to the cause of free government."

"Paradoxical as it may seem, when blood is being poured out in rivers on the sodden soil of Europe, yet never was human life of such value. Never before has man been so honored as to die in cause so certainly just, so ambiguously unselfish. One who lays down his life in such a cause shall take it up again. These are the principles for which he gave his life. It is for us to highly resolve that he shall not have died in vain."

Other forceful expressions were brought out by Mr. Peterson: "It does not so much matter when a man dies or of what. It does matter how he died and for what he lived."

"A man is a success or a failure according as he contributes to the happiness and welfare of others. The selfish man is forgotten before the sound of the clods upon his casket have died away."

"He was a dreamer—the most practical kind of a dreamer. He dreamed great dreams and went about it to see that they came true. He was a prophet—the most wholesome and useful kind of a prophet. He uttered great prophecies and went to work to see that they were fulfilled. He loved the people of Idaho, and his intentions toward them and his desire to serve them were so pure and unselfish as was Caesar's will. He was a martyr to the cause of free government just as much as is the heroic soldier who is killed going over the top."

A DAY OF FRIENDS.

Through the exercises it was apparent that the event was not fused with other cause save to pay tribute to a departed and loved citizen, and all people participated.

The musical end of the program was exceptionally enjoyable. The orchestral numbers were given by Reed's orchestra and were exceedingly appropriate. The vocal solo by Mrs. H. B. Thompson was one of the most effective numbers ever given in the city on similar occasion. She sang in beautiful voice, and the selection was admirably suited to her clear and ringing soprano. She was accompanied by Miss Helen Barnard.

The vocal solo by Ed Schaeffer was an equally pleasing selection, and his tenor was decidedly effective in the choice of composition he gave. He was accompanied by Miss Dorothy Hull.

The stage was attractively arranged in American flags, in the center of which was the draped photo of the late Senator. The decorations were placed under the supervision of George L. Thompson, of the Princess Theater staff, and the use of the theater was patriotically donated to the cause by Messrs. Archibald and Carrothers.

Arrangements for the exercises were in charge of a commercial club committee composed of P. C. O'Malley, chairman, A. C. Hinckley, and Charles G. Sumner.

RESOLUTION OFFERED.

The event closed with the audience standing while the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played, and previous to this time a resolution of condolence was offered by Attorney Jesse R. S. Budge and unanimously adopted, and is given below:

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

Thirty-fifth and Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.:

The people of Pocatello, assembled in memorial service, desire to express to you their respect for your honored companion, who has departed this life; to say to you in all sincerity how we deplore his loss, how we appreciate his service to his State and country, and how we honor his memory for his good works and splendid patriotism. His fellow citizens desire also to convey to you their heartfelt sympathy and to ask God's blessing upon you.

A. C. HINCKLEY,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Among the many messages of condolence received by Mrs. Brady were the following:

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

Thirty-fifth and Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. BRADY: May I not express to you my sincere sympathy? Our hearts go out to you in your great loss, and I hope that you may have comfort from the only Source from which it can come.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

(Signed)

WOODROW WILSON.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,

Washington, January 13, 1918.

MY DEAR MRS. BRADY: There is nothing one can say to you now which will help in the least. Mrs. Marshall and I had so great a regard for the Senator that we can understand something of your loss and can sympathize genuinely with you.

Sorrowfully, yours,

(Signed) THOS. R. MARSHALL.

[Telegram from the governor of Idaho.]

BOISE, IDAHO, January 15, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

Washington, D. C.:

State of Idaho sends words of condolence in your bereavement in the loss of your life partner. Idaho feels with you in the passing of the illustrious statesman, governor, Senator, first citizen of Idaho. Idaho asks permission to take charge of his remains. Bring them back to the State he so loved and honored by his citizenship and public service, that they may lay in state in the Capitol at Boise and his people have the privilege of taking a last-farewell look upon the man who did so much for Idaho.

M. ALEXANDER, Governor.

[Telegram from State Defense Council.]

BOISE, IDAHO, January 15, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

Washington, D. C.:

The Idaho State Defense Council, now in session at Boise, by unanimous resolution express to you their sincere sympathy in this dark hour of bereavement in the loss of your husband, who has done so much for the development and uplift of the great State of Idaho. May God comfort your heart. Full resolution of council follows by mail.

JOSEPH HANSEN,

Secretary State Defense Council.

[Telegram from Council of Women Voters.]

BOISE, IDAHO, January 14, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

Washington, D. C.:

The Boise chapter of the National Council of Women Voters desire to express their sympathy, deploring the untimely death of Senator BRADY, and at the same time express their realization that in his passing women and their cause have lost one of their best and most dependable friends.

MARY C. JOY, Secretary.

[Telegram.]

POCATELLO, IDAHO, January 15, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

Thirty-fifth Street and Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.:

With the sentiment that comes from association and friendship of long standing, and appreciating the great worth as a citizen, substantial purpose as a community factor, and thorough effort and full Americanism of Senator BRADY, and his forceful, staunch, and unswerving loyalty to any cause he espoused, communal or otherwise, we realize with you a loss that is irreparable alike to yourself, the State and his home city, his friends and companions, and we convey to you an expression of grief that is mutual.

Pocatello Commercial Club, by A. C. Hickley, president; city of Pocatello, A. B. Bean, mayor; W. H. Cleare; Chas. G. Sumner; D. W. Church; P. C. O'Malley; R. S. Tschudy; Theo. Turner; citizens' committee; and the community.

[Telegram.]

POCATELLO, IDAHO, January 20, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

Washington, D. C.:

The people of Pocatello, assembled in memorial service, desire to express to you their respect for your honored companion who has departed this life, to say to you in all sincerity how we deplore his loss, how we appreciate his service to his State and country, and how we honor his memory for his good works and splendid patriotism. His fellow citizens desire also to convey to you their heartfelt sympathy and to ask God's blessing upon you.

A. C. HINCKLEY,
Chairman of the Meeting.

[Telegram from the Congregational Church.]

POCATELLO, IDAHO, January 14, 1918.

Mrs. J. H. BRADY.

Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.:

The members and friends of the First Congregational Church hereby desire to express their sincere sympathy in your bereavement.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

[Telegram from Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.]

POCATELLO, IDAHO, January 16, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

Washington, D. C.:

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Pocatello use this means of expressing to you their tenderest sympathy in your hour of deepest grief. We feel the uselessness of words to gild that sorrow upon the tenderest heart. The deepest shadows fall upon this day. Our hearts blossom in gratitude as we lovingly remember him upon whose brow death has placed the laurel wreath of fame. In your loss we attach a tender significance that is only felt and understood by those whose hearts have been touched by the mystic cord that binds all Elks in one great brotherhood.

POCATELLO LODGE, No. 674, B. P. O. E.

[Telegram from county commissioners.]

MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO, January 14, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

Washington, D. C.:

The people of Elmore County deeply sympathize with you in the loss of your illustrious husband. He came to us as a friend when we sorely

needed a friend, and gave us freely of his great ability and of his means. No section of Idaho feels more keenly or regrets more sincerely his loss.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ELMORE COUNTY, IDAHO.
GEO. A. BUTTER, Chairman.

[Telegram from Pocatello Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles.]

POCATELLO, IDAHO, January 14, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY,
Washington, D. C.:

There is great sorrow in the hearts of the officers and members of Pocatello Aerie, No. 119, to-day. The Allwise Father has seen fit to separate us for the time being from our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Senator and brother, JAMES H. BRADY. May God in His infinite wisdom and mercy comfort you in this your hour of greatest grief. Every officer and member of Pocatello Aerie, No. 119, Fraternal Order of Eagles, is at your service.

J. A. HOGGAN.

[Telegram from Idaho State Grange.]

RUPERT, IDAHO, January 15, 1918.

Hon. WILLIAM E. BORAH,
Washington, D. C.:

The State Grange of Idaho in annual session desire that you express to the family of the late Senator BRADY sincere appreciation of his firm stand on the right side of every question wherein the betterment of the American farmer was involved. Every Idaho home joins in sorrow because of his demise and in praise of his excellent work for his country and State.

W. W. DEAL,
Master Idaho State Grange.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

Whereas in the wisdom of Divine Providence, there has been taken from amongst the people of the State of Idaho the illustrious citizen, former governor, and United States Senator, Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, and in whose death the State has suffered an irreparable loss and the people are bowed in grief and submission to that decree from which there is no appeal; and,

Whereas all that is mortal of that man, JAMES H. BRADY, will be laid at rest on Wednesday afternoon, January 16, 1918, at 3 o'clock, at the city of Washington; and in order that the people of the State of Idaho may have the opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of the man who has so highly served the State:

Now, therefore, I, Moses Alexander, governor of the State of Idaho, do hereby ask that all flags upon all buildings throughout the State be floated at half mast and that the people gather in their places of worship to join with his family and the Nation to pay tribute to his memory and by such other suitable tributes as are in keeping with the feelings of the citizenship of our State and the memory of the departed one who has done so much for Idaho and whom the people honored so highly, our dear departed friend and citizen, Hon. JAMES H. BRADY.

M. ALEXANDER, Governor of Idaho.

Attest:

W. T. DOUGHERTY, Secretary of State.

[State of Idaho, State board of land commissioners, office of the register, Boise, Idaho.]

Whereas the divine power which dominates and rules over the destinies of mankind has seen fit to remove from the living the Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, United States Senator from the State of Idaho; and Whereas during his lifetime he was governor of the State of Idaho and president of this board of State land commissioners; and Whereas this board is deeply sensitive of and does greatly appreciate his life and example, his many acts of kindness, and the great concern which he exercised in the interest and the welfare of the State of Idaho and of the United States of America during his term as Senator: Be it

Resolved, That this board extend its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and members of his family, and express to them the appreciation of his efforts and accomplishments while a member of this board; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this board, a copy be delivered to the press, and a copy transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

ETHEL E. REDFIELD, Chairman,
T. A. WALTERS,
Committee.

[Report of committee of resolutions of State defense council upon the death of United States Senator JAMES H. BRADY.]

BOISE, IDAHO, January 16, 1919.

We, your committee appointed to draw up resolutions upon the death of United States Senator JAMES H. BRADY, beg leave respectfully to submit the following resolutions for your approval:

Whereas the recent death of JAMES HENRY BRADY has deprived the State of Idaho of the counsels of a man who served wisely and well both as its chief executive and as its representative in the Nation's highest legislative body: Be it

Resolved, That the State defense council expresses its sense of the loss of a clear-headed pioneer in the development of the State's resources, of a strong business man, of a wise statesman, and, above all, of an intelligent and progressive man. Be it further

Resolved, That the State defense council hereby expresses its appreciation of the debt which Idaho owes to JAMES HENRY BRADY for the great part which he played in its rapid development, for the high standing in the councils of the Nation which he helped to give it.

Resolved, That the State Defense Council express to the bereaved wife and to the other members of the immediate family of the deceased its sincere sympathy, which the secretary of the council is requested to present in the proper manner, accompanied by a copy of these resolutions.

Respectfully submitted.

F. R. GOODING, Chairman,
J. F. AILSHIE,
R. M. DAVIDSON,
E. L. PARKER,
G. A. ANLINE,
Committee.

[Resolutions of the City Council of Pocatello.]

Whereas the will of things eternal has ruled the dissolution of a citizen, friend, and collaborer, whose sterling effort not only was vital to every element of communal welfare, but whose association and congenial being gave the inspiration of gladness and optimism, and carried the gentle influence that the sweet song of existence breathed for those who voiced the effort and made the living worth the while; and

Whereas the mystic power that sways the destiny of time and eternity has closed the eyes and quieted the soul, has stilled the voice and subdued the pulse of a loved companion, a loyal citizen, a patriotic resident, United States Senator JAMES H. BRADY; and

Whereas, duly cognizant that Pocatello has been visited with a loss that the way of time would decree as irreparable, and appreciating all that it has meant to travel the same road, to go hand in hand, in calm and storm, and to awaken to the realization that the chain has been broken: Be it therefore

Resolved, That all the flowers of gratitude accorded to one whose qualities have been for the upbuilding of his fellows are not the sole tribute we pay to the memory of him whose genius and worth have created for a greater cause that we might better appreciate those making existence worth the effort, and bask in the effulgent rays of progress, development, and advancement that have evolved from far-seeing purposes, clear vision, and substantial foundation, and resultant from which is great community extension, civic pride, commercial growth, prosperity, and the expansive idea for amplification of power; and further

Resolved, The influence of our beloved fellow citizen, within and without the State, was of that high type and character, of that forcefulness and utility that not only lived while he breathed but is enshrined in the cosmic being of the community after the mantle of darkness has closed over its author, and that we are to recall that his days of adversity and his era of prosperity were fused to the common end of betterment in the simple light of citizenship deserving of emulation; and further

Resolved, In the absence of a loyal friend, an upright citizen, a factor of worth, a stalwart servant of the people, a fearless champion of right and justice, a loyalist and a patriot in the Halls of Congress, that we can but attach to his ashes mute fealty and appreciation due to worthy ideas well conceived and faithfully wrought, strong purpose gently advanced and brought to the full temper of tried and trusted steel; and further

Resolved, That this pledge of faith in his works be sent to his widow, and that a copy be placed upon the records of this body.

CITY OF POCATELLO,
By A. B. BEAN, Mayor.
A. R. DAWSON,
City Clerk.

[SEAL.]

[Resolutions of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Pocatello.]

Whereas an inscrutable Providence has removed from the sphere of earthly activities our distinguished brother and friend, JAMES H. BRADY; and

Whereas the life of our departed brother exemplified in a striking degree those high principles of charity, justice, brotherly love, and fidelity, for which our order stands; and

Whereas by the adoption of these principles and virtues and by his constant desire and willingness to assist those in need or distress, he gained great esteem in the hearts of his fellow men and high place in the council of his State and Nation; and

Whereas our departed brother was thus tried and demonstrated to be, above all else, a lover of his country; and

Whereas his inordinate devotion to the exacting duties of his high office at the time of his country's great need hastened his departure from us; and

Whereas in his departure the State and Nation have lost a wise and far-seeing statesman and a son whose heart beat ever loyal and true: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Pocatello, Idaho, in lodge assembled, in order that the sorrow we feel at the loss of our distinguished brother and the esteem in which we hold him may be made known to brothers who, in their turn, shall come and take our places, and in order that the virtues of our brother may be permanently engraved, so far as we may accomplish this, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this order; be it further

Resolved, That a copy thereof be communicated to the family of deceased.

J. H. PETERSON,
M. F. CLEADE,
WM. WALLIN,
Committee Appointed by Exalted Ruler.

[Resolutions in memory of United States Senator JAMES H. BRADY, member of Portneuf Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M., Pocatello, Idaho, who was called from labor at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1918.]

Whereas the Great Architect of the Universe has decreed to call from his earthly labor and activity our fellow craftsman, United States Senator from Idaho, Brother JAMES H. BRADY; and

Whereas in the untimely death of Brother JAMES H. BRADY this order has sustained a loss of one of its most distinguished members, a master builder, whose daily life, endeavor, and service exemplified in the highest degree the principles and teachings of our order; and

Whereas our city, State, and Nation has in the death of Brother JAMES H. BRADY been deprived of his wise counsel, unselfish service, and patriotic leadership at a time of need and in the hour of national crisis: Be it hereby

Resolved, That Portneuf Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M., hereby acknowledges its great loss and the sincere grief of its members, so many of whom were closely associated with and so well and dearly loved the clean, upright, energetic character of the departed;

Resolved, That this lodge and order is richer for having had the benefit of his advice at its meetings and the pleasure of his association at its gatherings in the early days of the lodge, when the reciprocal communion meant so much to both, and that the lodge has been honored by having retained the membership of our illustrious departed brother until the end of his day;

Resolved, That we as a lodge, and every individual member thereof, fully appreciate the great work our brother accomplished for the city and State which he helped so much to develop and honor; that we feel a pride in the record of our chosen representative in the Capital of the Nation, his patriotic devotion and support of the President, and of every

measure for the prosecution of our righteous war for liberty, for the establishment of final and permanent peace, freedom of conscience, materially and spiritually, for the pursuit of happiness of all people and nations, for true democracy of which our beloved order is the great exponent and which enters so largely into its teachings and principles;

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with Mrs. Brady and with the close of kin and kindred of our departed brother, that they may be assured that we share with them the loss as keenly as though we had suffered the loss of one of our own household, that we commend to them the kind care, love, and protection of our members whithersoever dispersed, that we commend to them the consoling thought and admonition, "The will of God is accomplished. So mote it be. Amen"; and be it

Resolved, By the adoption of these resolutions that a copy be forwarded to Mrs. Brady, a copy spread upon our minutes as a permanent record, and that our lodge shall be draped in mourning in honor of the memory of our distinguished departed brother.

Sincerely and fraternally submitted.

WM. WALLIN,
M. F. CLEADE,
D. W. CHURCH,
Committee.

[Record of proceedings of Boise Lodge No. 77, Boise, Idaho, Jan. 22, 1918, in the memory of Brother JAMES H. BRADY, deceased.]
To BOISE LODGE 377, I. O. O. F.

BROTHERS: In approaching the performance of the duty assigned to us we are profoundly impressed with the fact that the loss of our brother, JAMES H. BRADY, is not only an affliction to our fraternity but a distinct loss to this Nation, where in its highest councils during the crisis through which the world is passing he has stood as one of the strongest supporters of the administration of our Government in its fight for the world-wide rights of man and for the people of all nations to have a political liberty and a voice in their own government. Not alone shall we miss him but he will be missed in the councils of the Nation, where meet its great sons to determine and work out the measures which will finally protect the rights of men. In the lofty and patriotic stand which he has taken in the United States Senate he has endeared himself to the people of this Nation. However much we may revere his memory and the value of his services we can not change conditions and must bow to the inevitable. Therefore be it

Resolved, That with an abiding faith in the grandeur of an enduring brotherhood and believing that our sorrow and loss has been chastened and sanctified by his splendid record, be it

Resolved, That Boise Lodge No. 77, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, bears grateful testimony to the memory of our departed brother, that we fully appreciate and commend his good deeds and his faithful life and service as worthy of our emulation. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved widow of our departed brother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this lodge, and our charter of the lodge be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

Fraternally submitted.

[SEAL.]

F. B. KINYON,
W. H. KEEVES,
JARAD DOOLITTLE,
Committee.

Attest:

SAM BLAINE, Recording Secretary.

[Resolutions by Adah Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, No. 8, on the death of Hon. JAMES H. BRADY.]

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty Father, the Grand Patron of the celestial chapter, Who is all powerful and all merciful, to take from our midst our illustrious member, Brother JAMES H. BRADY, United States Senator from Idaho, and

Whereas our State and this chapter have sustained a great loss in the passing of Brother BRADY, who has been so signally honored by his people by electing him governor and United States Senator, the highest offices in the gift of the State: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sorrow at his passing hence and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of grief and desolation; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be set out upon our chapter records and that a copy be furnished to his wife.

And we thus express our appreciation of the membership of this distinguished citizen and recall his many good deeds as a man and an official.

Fraternally submitted

[SEAL.]

ANNIE B. LEWISBERGER,
EMMA M. PAGE,
J. M. ROBINSON,
Committee.

Attest, February 6, 1918:

MINNIE A. HALL, Secretary.

[Oregon Short Line Railroad Young Men's Christian Association.]
POCATELLO, IDAHO, January 21, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. BRADY: Inclosed is the following resolution passed by the Carpenters' Union a few nights ago:

"Local Union No. 1258 of Carpenters of Pocatello, Idaho, pass resolutions of sympathy and appreciation. We much regret the loss of our late deceased Senator, JAMES H. BRADY—our friend, Idaho's friend, America's friend, and every laborer's friend. His life was a life of force and energy, building up a character that has set in motion an influence for a higher and better life that will never rest as now rests his own strong body.

L. F. HOLMES,
PAUL SELF,
A. W. FERGUSON,
Committee.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD,
FREE SILVER CAMP, No. 168,
POCATELLO, January 29, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM: Free Silver Camp, No. 168, Woodmen of the World, of Pocatello, Idaho, adopted the following resolution upon the death of our esteemed neighbor and Senator, JAMES H. BRADY:

"To the officers and members of Free Silver Camp, No. 168, Woodmen of the World:

"We, your committee, appointed to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of our beloved neighbor and Senator, JAMES H. BRADY, beg to submit the following:

"Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our beloved neighbor and Senator, JAMES H. BRADY: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Free Silver Camp, No. 168, Woodmen of the World, extend to the bereaved widow our deepest sympathy and profound condolence, trusting that the Divine One will cheer and sustain her in this her hour of bereavement and sadness; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow, and that they also be spread upon the minutes of the camp."

WM. A. MCHAN,
WM. A. YOUNG,
THOMAS HALL,
JAMES H. NORRIS,
Committee.

Respectfully, yours,

FREE SILVER CAMP, No. 168,
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.
By WILLIAM A. YOUNG, Clerk.

[Capitol Rebecca Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., Boise.]

Whereas death has once more come into our ranks and removed in the person of United States Senator JAMES H. BRADY one of the foremost citizens of the State and Nation, and one who during his residence in our midst was very much interested in our activities:

Resolved, That we, the members of Capitol Rebecca Lodge, in meeting here assembled, hereby extend to the family of our deceased brother our most sincere sympathy in this the hour of their affliction, and trust they may be consoled by the thought that the great work and achievements of our departed brother did so much in the upbuilding of our beloved State of Idaho; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be made a part of our official records, that a copy be sent the sorrowing family, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

OLIVE JEFFRIES,
AUGUST JOHNSON,
E. S. JEFFRIES,
Committee Capitol Rebecca Lodge,
No. 47, I. O. O. F.

Dated at Boise February 6, 1918.

THE VANGUARD,
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN VOTERS,
Tacoma, Wash., January 16, 1918.

Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY.

DEAR MADAM: I have been directed to send you the following: On January 15, 1918, resolutions were passed by the executive board of the National Council of Women Voters, in Tacoma assembled, expressing deep regret that death had called Senator JAMES H. BRADY from this world to a wider sphere of usefulness.

Recalling with gratitude the fact that this association owes its organization to Senator BRADY, it is with a profound sense of personal loss that the council begs to tender its sincere sympathy to Mrs. Brady.

EDITH THOMAS FRANSIOLI,
Secretary pro tempore.

[From the African Methodist Episcopal Church.]

The following resolution was passed by the members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church:

To the bereaved wife, relatives, and friends of the late United States Senator JAMES H. BRADY, of the State of Idaho, and resident of the city of Pocatello:

We, the colored citizens of this city, regret very much to lose such a dear friend in the person of Senator BRADY, who while living proved himself a gentleman and friend to all humanity regardless to race and color, therefore the entire colored population of the city of Pocatello, at the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 336 North Third Avenue, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas Almighty God, in His wise providence, has taken from our midst and from the Congress of the United States the soul of our beloved Senator, friend, and neighbor; and

Whereas we feel with deep regret the loss of such noble character: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Pocatello, at the hour of 8.30 o'clock, Sunday evening, January 20, while assembled for services, show our regret of the shocking and sad loss to us, and at the same time our submission to God's will by rising and softly chanting "Nearer my God to Thee"; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the Pocatello Tribune for publication and a copy sent to Mrs. James H. Brady on behalf of the colored citizens of this city.

Signed in behalf of said citizens by

Rev. J. A. DUNCAN,
Pastor African Methodist Episcopal Church,
336 North Third Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho.

Resolution.

Whereas on January 13, 1918, death claimed the life of Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, United States Senator from Idaho; and

Whereas in the parting from life of this distinguished citizen the Nation has lost a patriotic servant and the Commonwealth of Idaho and the West a loyal, able friend; and

Whereas through the death of Hon. JAMES H. BRADY Lewiston and this immediate section keenly feels this loss, because of his close association with the deceased, whose every effort was at all times available to the people of this community in their public work: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Lewiston Commercial Club, That this organization joins with the people of the State in mourning the passing of JAMES H. BRADY; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transcribed on the permanent records of the Commercial Club and that the original be sent to widow of the deceased.

Adopted by the Lewiston Commercial Club January 22, 1918.

F. R. BEVIS,
President Lewiston Commercial Club,
JESSIE ADAM,
Secretary.

To Mrs. JAMES H. BRADY:

A solemn occasion reminds us that Idaho has suffered the loss of her foremost citizen and the Nation a genuine statesman at a time when dependable men, in high places, are needed.

In obedience to the Divine will JAMES H. BRADY has been removed from earth and its associations, but though he be dead, shall he not live again?

His voice has been stilled, his activities have ceased; yet in everything that means the upbuilding of the State he so much loved, in everything that calls for unselfish, patriotic devotion to the principles of true Americanism, we may well imagine that he still lives; that he still counsels us to forget everything, and to live only for the purpose of furthering the cause of a world-wide humanity.

He died at his post of duty amid conditions that try men's souls and that put to the utmost test every fiber of our national life.

Silent is our departed friend and brother now, but could his voice be heard again for each of us he would utter this solemn exhortation:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
That innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each must take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go, not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to the dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust; approach the grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

MOSCOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By W. F. MORGAREIDGE,
F. F. PARSONS,
A. H. OVERSMITH,
Committee.

[Resolution adopted by the joint conference of Agricultural, Live Stock, Irrigation, and Engineering Societies of Idaho, in convention assembled at Idaho Falls, Jan. 14 to 19.]

Resolved, That in the passing of Senator BRADY the people of Idaho have lost the aid and advice of one of the pioneers of the irrigated section of the State. We take this occasion to express our appreciation of his great service to this State in the development and upbuilding of the Snake River Valley.

[Resolutions Idaho Council of Women Voters.]

Whereas all that was mortal of our friend JAMES H. BRADY has been removed from our view, while the immortal part of him has been transferred to a sphere of unrestricted activity and enlarged usefulness: Therefore be it

Resolved by the National Council of Women Voters in Idaho, in regular meeting assembled, That in the passing over of JAMES H. BRADY, former governor of Idaho and late Senator from Idaho to the Congress of the United States, Idaho has been deprived of the services of a useful, able, and energetic public servant and the country of a devoted and intensely loyal citizen. The National Council of Women Voters of Idaho will ever hold in grateful remembrance Senator BRADY's generous and liberal aid, while governor of the State, to the national organization of women voters, since, as governor, he officially invited the governors of the suffrage States to each send a representative woman to a meeting held at Tacoma on January 14, 1911, then and there to effect the national organization of women voters. Gov. BRADY himself journeyed to Tacoma and presided at the various sessions, and by his presence, business advice, and financial assistance helped launch and speed on an even keel the national craft on its initial voyage of helpfulness to the cause of the equality of women before the law. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transcribed upon the minutes of the Boise Chapter, Council of Women Voters, and a copy thereof sent to Mrs. James H. Brady, together with the assurance of our profound sympathy in her bereavement and loss.

[From the Tacoma (Wash.) Tribune.]

SENATOR BRADY FRIEND OF SUFFRAGE HERE—EMMA SMITH-DE VOE RECALLS EFFORTS OF IDAHO STATESMAN.

In the death of Senator JAMES H. BRADY, of Idaho, the National Council of Women Voters loses the western statesman who was chiefly responsible for its formation and who was one of the staunchest friends of suffrage in the West. Mrs. Emma Smith-De Voe, of Tacoma, intimate friend of Senator and Mrs. BRADY, Tuesday recalled some of the circumstances attending the stirring scenes when the State of Washington adopted woman suffrage in 1910. Senator, then Gov. BRADY, of Idaho, has been her chief adviser during that memorable fight.

After the victory Mrs. De Voe went to Boise, Idaho, for one more conference in the governor's mansion. There before the blazing logs in his wide fireplace they held council. When it was over Gov. BRADY issued this call to the governors of the other four suffrage States:

"Whereas on November 8, 1910, the electors of the State of Washington voted a constitutional amendment giving the women of that State the right of suffrage, making five States west of the Missouri River that have placed this God-given right in their hands;

"I, JAMES H. BRADY, governor of the State of Idaho and chairman of the advisory board of Washington campaign committee of said State, believe that the time has arrived when the enfranchised women of the West should extend a helping hand to their sisters in the eastern and other States in securing the ballot, and I hereby call a convention, to be held in the city of Tacoma, Wash., on January the 14th, 1911, for the purpose of organizing an association of national scope of the women voters of America, and I hereby appoint Margaret S. Roberts, of Boise, Idaho, as delegate to said convention, with full power to act on all matters coming before the same, and I respectfully request the governors of all the States where women have the right of suffrage to appoint one delegate to said convention, with authority to organize a national association."

There was prompt concurrence by all the governors, each of whom named and duly authorized a woman commissioner for this important meeting. Gov. Brooks, of Wyoming, named Mrs. Zell Hart Deming, of Cheyenne; Gov. Shafroth, of Colorado, named Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Denver; Gov. Spry, of Utah, named Mrs. Susa Young Gates, of Salt Lake City; and Gov. Hay, of Washington, named Mrs. Virginia Wilson Mason, of Tacoma.

These commissioners met on the morning of January 14, 1911, Gov. BRADY himself calling them to order and stating the object of the meeting. The scene was laid in the large colonial home of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Mason, in Tacoma, and there was organized the National Council of Women Voters.

The first officers elected were: President, Mrs. Emma Smith-De Voe, Tacoma; vice president at large, Mrs. Harriet G. R. Wright, Denver, Colo.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bertha Knatvold Kittilsen, Tacoma; recording secretary, Mrs. Leona Cartee, Boise, Idaho; treasurer, Dr. Cora Smith King, Seattle, Wash.; auditor, Mrs. C. H. McMahon, Salt Lake City, Utah.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

[From the Idaho Statesman, Boise.]

When a summary is made of the career of JAMES H. BRADY, the United States Senator over whose death the people of Idaho mourn today, those who knew him personally will be apt to give precedence to his personality, rather than to the record which he made as a highly successful business man or to the political record which kept him prominently before the public. It will be the kindly, generous, and sympathetic side of the man, whose charity was unstinted and who was always willing to help, whose will be emphasized by his friends and associates, and even by those who knew him only slightly.

Many sections of southern Idaho are to-day enjoying a prosperity and a development which are directly attributable to Senator BRADY's business sagacity. His great successes in large ventures were made on projects which benefited the people of the State as well as himself, and any one of several of his projects would be monument enough for an ordinary man.

Whatever Senator BRADY put his hand to he directed with an earnestness and a continual pressure that brought results. This is as true of his political activities as it is of his personal business affairs. While he was governor of Idaho he was a man who pushed things along—got things done, and when he was advanced to the larger sphere of usefulness in Washington this same spirit was manifest. Thousands of his constituents can testify to his earnest services in departmental matters at the National Capital. He accomplished things and was pre-eminently a builder, and always he had a sincere love for Idaho and a genuine concern for the welfare of the State.

When the Nation became involved in the great war Senator BRADY immediately aligned himself as a whole-hearted supporter of the administration. Victory over Germany and the future safety of his country—those were the things to which he gave unstinted of time and labor and thought.

No one knew better than Mr. BRADY himself the personal danger to his health which his hard work on the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate entailed. His physicians warned him that overexertion would inevitably shorten his life, and many of his friends urged upon him the advisability of a moderate slowing down of his many activities. To these pleas Senator BRADY replied that his own life was a matter of minor importance and that he must give to his country without stint the best work of which he was capable.

[From the Boise Evening Capital News.]

PASSING OF SENATOR BRADY.

A public official is soon forgotten by the public unless he be among the few who have stood out with national distinctiveness. A builder lives in the public mind, for his monuments are ever in evidence.

It was as a constructive genius in the field of industry that the late United States Senator BRADY, of Idaho, will be the longest held in public remembrance, not that he had not served to the fullest capacity permitted by failing health, nor that he had not succeeded in performing genuine service for his State in the National Hall of legislation, but because of the visualization of his industrial activities.

Senator BRADY's constructive efforts were not always as successful as he would have had them nor as profitable to himself as the public assumed, but they all helped build up his State. They encouraged other investment and additional population.

The Senator was a tireless worker in private life and in public life until ill health forced him to slow down, but, even though gripped by a fatal malady, he went on in both capacities, and undoubtedly his end was hastened by continuation of his business activities at a time when he should have been in practical retirement.

[From the Pocatello Tribune.]

It is extremely difficult for those who were so closely associated as friends with the late Senator JAMES H. BRADY to reconcile themselves to the belief that he is dead, and the thought insists that he is simply away on his duties and will return. But the calm consciousness dawns that when he does return it will not be as the keen, active, optimistic individual whose life and energies were so closely interwoven with the affairs of the State, and more particularly those of his home town, Pocatello, where for years his name and operations stood constantly and firm for uplift and upbuilding. His keen perception, quick decision, and great energy are lost to the State, and as the days go along it is only too strongly realized that the loss is very great.

No public man in years has dropped from the ranks of human endeavor whose work and activity will be missed to so great a degree by the people of Idaho as that of Senator BRADY. His effort, friendship, and wealth had an influence and firm hold on nearly every community in the State, and it was ever his ambition to advance the work of the people, to further the aspirations of a locality, and to follow out the theory of "making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before."

His dynamic force was the constant admiration of those who knew him intimately. No way was too long or no night too dark to be of service to a worthy individual or a deserving project, and he possessed the wonderful vitality and decisive action to dispose of a monumental bulk of affairs in remarkably short time. A study of his methods of many years readily inclines one to the belief that he could not have been constituted otherwise and accomplish so many successes in 20 years' time. He was never known to drift on any process, and was quick to act either for or against.

It was his vast grasp of situations and affairs, the fine purpose of associating with him the best elements of society at large, that at all times commanded the greatest respect of his opponents. And aside from the cause of party, it is recalled that one of the characteristics most strongly appealing to his great circle of adherents was his stern avoidance of radicalism on any subject. He gave and took with all his forces. His radical Republicanism, however, left no doubt as to his exact stand with the party under any and all conditions, and his firmness and personal activity has on more than one occasion contributed very vitally to snatching victory from the claws of apparent defeat.

As time drifts along we rather surmise that the things built by JAMES H. BRADY will become of greater moment than they appeared when he was alive. He had that master constructive mind, and coupled it with his wealth to produce results for greater and better times.

Eulogy is not essential. He had much of eulogy while yet he breathed, but now "flowers on coffins laid impart no incense to departed days."

And one would almost deny the cause of the inscrutable way of fate to remove so potent a citizen in the good golden period of moderate years, and his memory will abide with us and his constructive genius live for aye, and rather than contemplate that he is gone for all time, while facing such stern fact, a pleasant memory would rather deduce: "Like one who wraps the mantle of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

[From the Weiser Signal.]
DEATH OF SENATOR BRADY.

In the death of Hon. JAMES H. BRADY the State of Idaho has suffered the loss of one of her most energetic and constructive citizens. He was a builder and has left many monuments to his enterprise, thrift, and business forethought.

As a public official he was hard working and energetic, and his intense loyalty to his country was his guiding star in the performance of public duty. His services in the Senate have been especially valuable since war was declared, and, although in poor health, he remained at his post of duty and died literally fighting for civilization and democracy.

The Signal has not supported Senator BRADY in all of his undertakings, but we have admired his forcefulness and staying qualities, and sincerely join in a tribute to his many good qualities and the service he has rendered the State.

[From the Moscow Daily Star-Mirror.]
LOYAL SENATOR BRADY.

Idaho has one special reason for honoring the memory of JAMES H. BRADY. All through the critical times leading up to the declaration of war, and more particularly after that declaration, Senator BRADY was right. All the ability he had, all the influence he commanded, he threw wholeheartedly on the side of his country. The Government did not move as rapidly as he thought it should have moved in preparations for war; the break with Germany did not come as soon as he thought it should have come, but he did not for an instant permit this feeling to interfere with his loyal support of his country. His every act and every utterance was governed by the firm conviction that the Government—the men in positions of power and responsibility in the Nation—were entitled to the earnest support of every citizen in the land. An intense partisan, Senator BRADY was willing to lay his partisanship aside for the time in order that his country might present a solid front to the common enemy. Out of harmony with some of the things the Government was doing, he was willing to leave the correction of these minor things until after the main issue was decided—until the war was won. On the alert always to make political capital out of the mistakes and weaknesses of the opposition, and always ready to advance the interests of his own party, Senator BRADY suppressed his political desires in order that the best interests of his Nation might go forward. Idaho will remember these things. Citizens of the State will place this record to the credit of the departed Senator, and they will honor his memory for the patriotic course he pursued in the supreme crisis of the Nation.

[From the Wallace Miner.]

DEATH OF SENATOR BRADY IS GREAT LOSS TO IDAHO.

Reports of the condition of Senator JAMES H. BRADY for a week or more fully prepared the people of Idaho for the news of his death, but it did not lessen the profound and universal sorrow with which it was received. Although long prominent in the business and political affairs of Idaho, it was not until he entered the United States Senate that his highest and best qualities were recognized by the people of his State. Senator BRADY was first elected to serve the unexpired term of Senator Heyburn, who also died at his post of duty in the National Capital, and was the last Senator chosen by the State legislature. Upon the expiration of his term, Senator BRADY was elected for a full term of six years by popular vote and had three years to serve at the time of his death. Like his distinguished predecessor, Senator BRADY was a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and in the State Normal School at Leavenworth, Kans. He taught school for three years, edited a newspaper for two years. He came to Idaho in 1895, locating in Pocatello, which has since been his home. He was chairman of the Republican State central committee during the campaigns of 1904 and 1908. He was chairman of the Idaho delegation to the Republican national conventions in 1900 and 1908. He was elected governor of Idaho in 1908. On January 24, 1913, he was elected Senator by the legislature, and on November 3, 1914, he was reelected by popular vote.

In the Senate Senator BRADY at once earned recognition from his colleagues by his ready grasp of big questions, and while not an orator, he nevertheless had the faculty of expressing his views with vigorous clearness, which never failed to impress his hearers. He was a tireless worker, and his unwillingness to abandon his work and take a needed rest no doubt accounts for his untimely death. The most humble citizen of Idaho had a firm friend in Senator BRADY, and hundreds of prospectors, homesteaders, and others in all parts of the State will attest to his prompt and faithful attention to matters in which they were concerned in the various departments. With his service in the Senate he had steadily grown in the esteem of the people of Idaho, who watched with satisfaction his expanding influence in that body. At the time of his death he was the ranking member of the Committee on Military Affairs and was one of the subcommittee which framed the law creating the great National Army we see to-day. Although not in accord with the President on many questions pertaining to the attitude of this country toward the European war, he never faltered in giving the administration the most loyal support in declaring war and in all measures necessary to bring speedy victory to American arms.

In the death of Senator BRADY Idaho has lost not only a faithful and forceful representative in the Senate, but a citizen who has contributed much toward shaping the political and industrial destiny of the State.

[From the Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman Review.]
SENATOR BRADY'S DEATH A NATIONAL LOSS.

In the death of JAMES H. BRADY Idaho has lost, as Senator BORAH says, "a hard-working and faithful Senator." But his death is more than a State grief; it is a loss to the Nation.

As member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and of the subcommittee that conducted extended hearings in December, 1916, on universal military training, Senator BRADY had amassed a fund of military knowledge and had developed a keen and intelligent understanding of preparedness problems that the Nation can ill afford to lose in this hour of trial.

For six weeks this subcommittee held laborious sessions daily. Senator BRADY was in constant attendance, and his innumerable questions and comments revealed a keen and able mind and a high spirit of American patriotism.

He had no pacifist delusions. He wanted to strengthen the Regular Army, federalize the National Guard, and develop a democratic system of universal training. He wanted to carry physical training into the schools, for the benefit of both the girls and the boys, and he believed that in the period of military training of the young manhood of the country vocational education should be linked up with military drill and instruction.

Senator BRADY understood early that we could not adequately build up the Army and Navy with the volunteer system, and that resort to the draft was advisable. When Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, was before the committee Senator BRADY brought out in a series of questions the fact that "the Government had made every possible effort to get good men to volunteer in the service"; that extraordinary efforts had been resorted to in recruiting; and that the men were not coming in the desired numbers.

"This seems to indicate to me," was his conclusion, "that it is a very true statement that it is going to be impossible, under existing conditions, to secure these volunteers."

Maj. Gen. Wood told the committee that "this country is in effect unprepared," and added:

"We need, and need immediately, a system for the training of men, and we should push forward the manufacture of munitions and equipment with all possible speed. The lessons of the present militia mobilization, with its incompleteness of equipment, its shortages in all directions, extending to the present moment in many things—in the matter of clothing, shortage of artillery, shortage in various directions—all indicate the need of a systematic and well-thought-out preparation, and that without delay."

Senator BRADY promptly voiced his approval of that expert counsel.

When another witness said that there were already a number of excellent military training schools in the country, Senator BRADY remarked:

"The trouble with that is that it is simply in local places. It does not apply generally to the people of the United States. Now, that would be something like our baseball games and our football games, where 18 or 25 take their physical exercises and 25,000 or 30,000 sit in idleness and watch them perform. We want to find some method by which we can give a reasonable amount of physical training to all the youths of the United States."

It was unfortunate for the Nation that Senator BRADY's health broke under the severe strain of his conscientious labors. He tried to meet all the exacting demands on his time and thought from his home constituency and at the same time master the great problems before the American people. With the possible exception of Senator CHAMBERLAIN, of Oregon, it is doubted if any other Senator had a broader or more intelligent grasp of the military needs of the Nation.

[From the Salt Lake City Republican.]
JAMES H. BRADY.

In the death of Senator JAMES H. BRADY the West loses an able and vigorous champion and Idaho a statesman who was a big factor in its industrial and agricultural development. Senator BRADY stood by the West at every turn of the road, and he had an unflinching faith in the future of his adopted State. He came to Idaho less than a quarter of a century ago, a stranger willing to do his part.

It is a fine tribute to the western spirit, as well as to Senator BRADY's ability, to note the progress made by him in a comparatively short period of time. Rising from the ranks, he was elected governor of the State. Later he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator Heyburn, deceased, and in 1914 he was reelected by popular vote.

The death of Senator BRADY brings about a rather important political situation. Gov. Alexander will appoint a Democrat to serve until next November, at which time Idaho will elect two Senators instead of one. But whoever is appointed and whatever may be the result of the November election, Senator BRADY has left a fine record of achievement that may well be emulated by his successor.

Only a few days ago the West suffered a similar loss in the death of Senator Newlands, of Nevada. He, too, was a man who held the interests of the West close to a warm heart, and his experience, together with his alignment with the majority in Congress, made him an important factor in legislation. The State of Utah will share to an extent the loss sustained by the adjoining States of Idaho and Nevada.

[From the New York Evening Sun.]
THE LATE SENATOR BRADY.

The United States, and particularly the State of Idaho, suffered a distinct loss in the death of Senator JAMES H. BRADY, who died in Washington on Sunday. Like the late Senator Newlands, of Nevada, who predeceased him a short time ago, Senator BRADY was a conspicuous figure on important committees although representing a more or less inconspicuous State.

The Idaho statesman was an example of what is best in American public life. Born in humble circumstances, he rose by his own efforts to the governorship of the State of his adoption, and finally was elected and reelected to the Senate of the United States to represent that State whose interests were always nearest his heart.

Particularly does the woman-suffrage movement lose a friend in Senator BRADY, who as long ago as 1910 publicly advocated the enfranchisement of women, and at the time of his death was chairman of the National Council of Women Voters.

[From the Salt Lake City News.]
WEST DOUBLY BEREAVED.

The West has suffered two severe losses recently in the death of capable and favorite sons chosen to represent this section in the national halls of legislation. In both instances Utah people have sensed an almost direct and personal bereavement for in each case the Commonwealth that was more immediately bereft is our next-door neighbor—Nevada on the west and Idaho on the north.

The late Senator Newlands of the former State was a power in the upper House of Congress, a legislator whose experience and penetrating habit of mind caused his utterances to be listened to with respect, and his influence to be far-reaching and potent. Upon those subjects of national importance in which he specialized—and these, while not necessarily sectional in their character, were of peculiar interest to the West—he was an authority from whose judgment it was seldom possible to take logical appeal. Among the large men who foregather at Washington to do the Nation's business he always held his own on all occasions, in some respects overtopping his colleagues, and reflecting always credit upon the State which in honoring him had honored itself.

Of Senator BRADY, of Idaho, whose untimely death is just announced, all of the foregoing may also be said, and more. By reason of the closeness of business relations between Idaho and Utah, their identity of interests, and the intimate sympathy of their populations, which have all but dispensed with even the imaginary line that marks their respective political boundaries, we on this side of the line have been as deeply interested in the Gem State's affairs as her own citizens. So when Idaho chose JAMES H. BRADY to be her governor Utah was well pleased, and when he was later sent to the United States Senate his host of friends here were as much gratified as were his followers there. He

had proved his worth, his courage, his manhood—in a word, his possession of the attributes that go to constitute the foundation of human greatness. He had shown himself a stalwart friend to Utah's people and interests when friends were needed, standing squarely for the right as he saw it, alike against persuasion, popular clamor, and partisan threat. In addition to individual admiration for the man by those who knew him, we of Utah therefore should be guilty of ingratitude if we fail to keep his name in pleasant memory or fail to join in the sorrow of his own State at the loss of a gallant man who has served us all so well.

ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In accordance with the resolutions heretofore adopted, the House will now stand adjourned until to-morrow.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.), in pursuance with the order heretofore adopted, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, January 27, 1919, at 11 o'clock a. m.